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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

London Calls for Rapid Steps

France Is Cool to World Plan

Roosevelt Wants Home Unity

Congress Likes Recovery Bill

Fight Looms Over Sales Tax

LONDON voices Europe's feeling of the need of striking for an assured peace while the iron is hot. The world's temper is declared to be marvelously improved by reason of Chancellor Hitler's concurrence with the plan set forth by President Roosevelt. With minor bickerings heard in several countries, London sees the door of opportunity open for a day and considers specific steps to be taken before the World Economic Conference meets and the American Congress adjourns. The MacDonald disarmament plan will be pushed at Geneva and an immediate effort made to put into words Roosevelt's proposed nonaggression pact—Now statesmen see hope of defining that baffling word "aggressor."

* * *

¶ France and not Germany appears to be the stumblingblock to the Roosevelt proposal. Chancellor Hitler, although the German press is denying that he yielded on any important points, is regarded as having done all that could be expected and is merely asked to follow up at Geneva the implication of his words. But France, through its newspapers, questions Hitler's sincerity and, it is said, the Government may plead at Geneva that five years must elapse before its war matériel and effectiveness can be cut down, a period during which France would test Germany's good faith on one hand and the readiness of other powers to aid the French cause on the other—Strong persuasive influences will be brought to bear on France.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt moves to unify American sentiment behind his message to the world. With sovereigns and heads of states replying cordially, and Norman Davis clearing up French misapprehensions, criticism from nationalists and isolationists at home causes the White House to announce that the United States takes on only three possible obligations: (1) If other nations eliminate weapons of offense it will do the same. (2) If other nations agree not to invade neighbors it will do the same. (3) If there is violation of such agreements the United States will consult with other nations. The President is believed only to have begun—More heavy blows are expected for world peace.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees delegates of four wheat-growing countries agree on a 10 per cent cut for one year. If the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina approve the action of these agents, the plan will go to the World Economic Conference. The United States and Canada, at the insistence of the others, must count in their carry-over stocks in making the reduction. The finding is that the figures on world production and consumption are at present close together and that the low price level is due to large surplus stocks. So the prosperity paradox is applied—Everybody to be made richer by squeezing down his source of riches.

* * *

¶ Congress gives evidence of early passage of the Administration's two-year national recovery measure. Revolutionary as is this plan for industry, no effective opposition is expected. The request is for machinery for a great cooperative movement throughout American manufacturing, to obtain reëmployment, shortening of the working week but with decent wages, to prevent unfair competition and disastrous overproduction. Suspension of the antitrust laws is to be under a system of supervision and licensing. Because industrialists cannot act singly, all will be forced to act together—Only thus, says the President's message, can wreckage by cutthroat underselling be avoided.

* * *

¶ Congress may stage sharp disagreements over the best way to finance the second part of the recovery bill. This part provides a $3,300,000,000 bond issue for "useful and necessary public construction," with employment for large numbers of people. To amortize and pay interest on these bonds $220,000,000 a year must be found. The President abandons his intention of asking for a sales tax and gives the House an opportunity to find the best revenue method. Thus a new sales tax battle will be staged. But it must move swiftly. Unless Congress finds a way at once a new message is promised—The White House will make its own specific demands.

* * *

¶ Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, pays a tribute to Washington's so-called "brain trust." He says at a Bankers' Club luncheon in New York that the professors of economics with which the Administration has surrounded itself have a distinct contribution to make. It is something "which neither politicians nor business men have yet offered, the application of a clear, disinterested, honest, trained intelligence to the great problems which confront us." The President has been credited with courage in taking the schoolmen in—He weighs every fine theory in the hardy scales of political experience.

Deer and Kangaroos 'Hold Up' Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Whipsnade, Eng.

DEER and kangaroos in the 500-acre wild animal preserve here have discovered a new ruse for extracting titbits from visitors.

Motorcars, which are allowed to drive through the park slowly on certain days, are held up and the animals often refuse to vacate the roadway until they have received edible offerings.

'Pay Your Taxes' Campaign Put On Patriotism Basis

Refusal Hurts City Credit and Prevents Relief of Unemployed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—Under the banner of the slogan, "Pay Your Taxes," a nation-wide campaign is to be started here within a few days urging delinquent taxpayers through the country to settle accounts with their municipal taxes or suffer the stigma experienced by gold hoarders.

Proclaiming the paying of taxes to be a civic and patriotic duty, organizers of this movement to bolster municipal credit will stress the need for acceleration of tax collections to avoid further defaults by municipalities, curtailment of necessary public services and the possible suspension of jobless relief programs.

The campaign will be in the hands of the representatives of insurance companies, savings banks and other large holders of municipal bonds, and bankers and community officials, who will solicit the help of chambers of commerce, real estate boards, fraternal organizations, churches, bar associations, industrial corporations and taxpayers' associations.

Many communities would be glad to cut down on their total expenses but for the following circumstances:

1. Heavy welfare relief programs have caused great drains on local treasuries.

2. The placing of federal restrictions on bank deposits has tied up the operating funds of communities and taxpayers.

3. Hoping to effect further municipal economies and reduced tax rates, taxpayers hold back their payments.

4. With the unusual restriction of credit, both short and long, owing to abnormal depression of revenues, communities are hard pressed to find a market for their tax paper, welfare relief loans, refunding bonds.

The only relief, therefore, the group holds, is in every taxpaper coming forward with his proportion of the general levy.

Frauds Alleged In Power Change At Muscle Shoals

Two Companies Said to Have Evaded Payment to Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—President Roosevelt has ordered the Department of Justice to investigate charges that by a juggling operation in transmission of power at Muscle Shoals two private companies have been depriving the Government of substantial revenues.

The transfer of power, which greatly reduced the amount of electrical current these two companies bought legitimately from the Government, is charged to have been made with the knowledge of officials under the Hoover Administration. There does not seem much possibility that the alleged scandal can grow to the proportions of the Teapot Dome affair, but in many aspects there is a great similarity. As in the matter of the oil leases the War Department must take responsibility for the alleged frauds.

As the investigation proceeds, it is expected that Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, will be called upon to give information, with Gen. Lyttle Brown, chief of army engineers.

Investigation Pushed

Preliminary investigations by special agents from the Departments of Justice and Interior have, one investigator is quoted as saying, "just scratched the surface of rottenness in connection with Muscle Shoals."

The inquiry first started after private charges had reached Mr. Harold J. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska, Muscle Shoals' guardian and defender. Both pushed the investigation, with Mr. Ickes bringing the matter to President Roosevelt's attention. A Department of Interior special investigator, Mr. Louis R. Glavis, went to Muscle Shoals, examined the plant, employees, officials and interested persons. He obtained meter readings, reports and affidavits.

His report was presented to President Roosevelt and as a result the Department of Justice was put on the job. Only this subsequent investigation will reveal where in higher official circles the responsibility lies for the apparently alreadp proved irregularities.

The two companies involved were two which have strenuously opposed government operation of Muscle Shoals, and have fought President Roosevelt's plan for making this development the center of a vast new experiment of regional planning in the Tennessee valley. Thy were the Alabama Power Company and the Tennessee lectric Power Company, both subsidiaries of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

Swapping of Power

The method of defrauding the Government through swapping of power is described as follows: From

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Douglas Submits Four Plans To Pay Works Program Cost

Three Based on Increased Income Taxes, One for General Sales Tax—Budget Head Speaks for Treasury at House Hearing on Bill

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—Four alternate tax plans, designed to raise the $220,000,000 needed to pay interest and amortization charges on the Administration's $3,300,000,000 public works program, were today laid before the House Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget.

The first of the four programs involves increases in income tax rates; the second combines such increases with excise taxes; the third combines an income tax increase with increased admissions and telephone toll taxes; the fourth is a straight general manufacturers' sales tax.

The first witness called was Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, who confined his remarks to a designation of Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget as the representative of the Treasury on the measure.

Mr. Douglas said the bill gives the Federal Government power to make outright grants to states, cities and municipalities for public works up to 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials on projects thought "necessary and useful."

This would be conditioned, he said, on local governments balancing their budgets and reducing taxes.

"It is an attempt to persuade local governments to balance their budgets," he said. "It is not planned to scatter unnecessary buildings throughout the country. On the contrary, it is intended to limit them to necessary and useful buildings."

The audience was packed with both representatives of industry and labor, keenly interested in the bill which, if enacted, will revolutionize the status of both in the American economic system more completely than any legislation which has ever been passed in the history of the country.

Incidentally the hearing was the first held in the luxurious committee room in the new House Office Building. Red leather upholstery and gleaming gold eagles perched on every light fixture provided an impressive background to probably the most important legislation which has ever been before the premier committee of the Congress of the United States.

The power conferred upon the President in the bill is considered in some respects to surpass anything yet asked of a Congress which has already placed in the hands of the Chief Executive powers unprece-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Youth of Wales Issue Peace Call To All Countries

Twelfth Good Will Day Message Radiocast by School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales, May 18—For the twelfth year in succession the children of Wales today radiocast their Good Will Day peace message to the children of the world. The message went to 68 countries as a result of careful organization carried on for months before the day.

The simultaneous delivery of the message to all nations involves an immense task of translating, cooperation with a large number of correspondents all over the world, coöperation with the Junior Red Cross societies everywhere, with the National Council of Women and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. It entails necessary assistance from the Ambassadors and the ministers of foreign countries in London, high commissioners and directors of public institutions in every country.

Good Will Day, on which this annual message is sent, is the anniversary of the first Hague Conference, the first official peace conference to be held in time of peace. It was first proposed as an adolescent conference of the Welsh School of Social Service by the Rev Gwilym Davies, vice-president of the Welsh League of Nations Union in 1922. The proposal was that an annual message of good will, which had first been submitted to and adopted by the children of the Welsh schools, should be sent to all the world by such wireless communications as were then available. Soon after a "call" was made by the most powerful wireless station in Britain and repeated in French from the Eiffel Tower station.

The message usually brings large numbers of replies from children in various parts of the world. This year's Good Will message is as follows:

"Boys and girls of all nations, we, the children of Wales, once again warmly greet you on Good Will Day.

"In this springtime of 1933 there are, all over the earth, millions of children who are unhappy because their fathers and brothers have no work to do. We do not know why there should be so much sorrow in a world which is so beautiful, and so much want in a world which is so rich.

"We believe that this would not happen if all the nations to which we belong would live and work together as members of one family trusting each other and enjoying together the riches of the earth. We believe, too, that by our thoughts we can help to bring this new spirit into the world.

"Let us then on this Good Will Day, millions and millions of us, unite in one great thought of peace, peace between the peoples and peace between the nations. With the faith that can remove mountains our thoughts will change the world."

Hitler's Moderation Fortifies Roosevelt Move for Security

Call to Strike Strong Peace Blow While Iron Is Hot Voiced in London—Berlin Puts Stress on Equality of Status

More Nations Send Word to Washington Of Support for Pact of Nonaggression

American President Seeks to Convince Isolationists That Nation's Interests Are Not Jeopardized by Coöperation With Europe for Peace

Recognition that a threat of another war in Europe has been averted by President Roosevelt's message proposing a pact of nonaggression and Chancellor Hitler's promise of coöperation in assuring peace comes from the world's capitals.

From London strong support is voiced for immediate measures to guarantee security while the force of public opinion is strong. Paris attributes much of the conciliatory attitude of the German Chancellor to Washington's message warning of the dangers of failing to reach common action on political and economic disarmament.

The German press regards the Hitler speech as making a universal appeal to all parties in Germany. It notes that the Chancellor, while conciliatory, has not yielded an inch in the German demands for treaty revision, for the disarming of other nations or for reversing the Geneva attempt to count Germany's party troops as effectives.

At Washington the President describes the proposed consultative pact in case of aggression as involving "no change from long-standing policy," thus seeking to assure the nation's lawmakers and the public that the country is not to embark on a dangerous adventure in its foreign policy.

Conditions in Europe Transformed by Steps To Maintain Peace

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 18 — With the world's temper marvelously improved as the result of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's cautiously worded speech in the Reichstag yesterday, following so closely on the heels of President Roosevelt's soothing words of the day before, informed observers here believe the time has come to strike a big blow for peace while the iron of public opinion is still hot with the knowledge that the nations have just been turned away from the very brink of another war.

It is emphasized that there is no time to lose. The World Economic Conference meets within a month. Its chances of success are admittedly nil unless the nations have that feeling of security which is a necessary prelude to military and economic disarmament.

Moreover, the American Congress is soon to disperse. Unless immediate steps are taken to dot the i's and cross the t's of the Roosevelt-Hitler

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Policy of Washington On European Accord Clarified by Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—As increasingly favorable replies from the world's sovereigns to President Roosevelt's peace proposals mount in Washington, the Administration issues an important clarification of policy intended to sweep reluctant sections of the American public along in the vast world current toward stability and recovery.

During the first 24 hours, 12 sovereigns and heads of states replied cordially to President Roosevelt's telegram to them. The series of replies continues. Meanwhile, in Paris, at instructions from Washington, Mr. Norman H. Davis has succeeded in making the American proposals so clear as to reverse the first unfavorable French reaction, as it was forecast he would do.

But in the White House a new drive to persuade nationalists and isolationists in this country began. Although criticism of the President's move had sprung up in the usual circles, where attacks hampered former President Hoover's international moves, President Roosevelt acted speedily to dull in advance the arguments of his opponents.

Clarification of Policy

The President announced the following clarification: There is no obligation on the United States, except in the three following possibilities:

(1) If every other nation agrees to eliminate weapons of offensive warfare the United States will do the same.

(2) If during the disarmament period every other nation agrees not to invade its neighbors (subject to existing treaty rights), the United States will do the same.

(3) If there is violation of such agreement or agreements, the United States would consult with other nations.

It was further said that this involves no change from the long-standing policy. Any action the United States may take would be fully open to determination here in Washington in the light of conditions as they may exist.

By this statement, the Administration advances boldly into the strongholds of the isolationists and demolishes their favorite arguments. The consultative pact is courageously described as "no change from long-standing policy." That is exactly what Mr. Henry L. Stimson always contended, but he believed, and President Roosevelt has put into a commitment the assurance to Europe, that this actually is American policy. Mr. Roosevelt has merely stated to Europe definitely what his Government would do. American action has not been changed one whit either way.

Continuing Disarmament

Point two of the Administration explanation somewhat ambiguously seems to infer that the nonaggression pact would be effective only "during the disarmament period." But it is authoritatively stated that this means that the pact is dependent upon achievement of a satisfactory measure of disarmament, and that the nonaggression agreement would naturally run much longer than the mere period of negotiating disarmament. However, the continued control of disarmament through the Permanent Supervisory Commission would in a sense make the process of laying down weapons of war a continuing one.

The replies from heads of states so far received are cordial in the extreme and varying in their specific acceptance of the President's proposals with the limits of constitutional power of the sovereign. Thus King George V of Great Britain, being an extremely limited constitu-

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Intervention in Latin America Blocked by Roosevelt's Policy

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Even the most alarming alarmist in Latin America can lay aside once and for all any fear of American intervention because of the Roosevelt message calling upon the world to give up offensive arms. At his regular press conference two days ago in the White House the President declared that his message would prevent the United States from sending marines into the southern republics.

There can be no valid excuse for any Latin-American to declare that the new American non-intervention policy is merely an inference read into the Roosevelt statement by optimistic interpreters. Clearly and concisely he wrote in the remarkable message cabled to 54 nations of the world, "No nation during the disarmament period shall send an armed force across its own borders."

The President has pledged the United States to a fresh conception of international relations. It matters not if all the other countries fail to support the new world policy the Washington régime has seen fit to declare as its own. The hole in the dike, supposedly guarding the friendship of the two Americas, has been plugged. Thus ends that phase of inter-American relations bitterly criticized by the southern republics.

For years, probably as far back as 1898 when the United States freed Cuba from Spain and then took over the governing of the island until the Cuban people were ready to assume such responsibility, the Latin-American peoples have viewed with a certain vague dread America's expanding commercial interest in the Caribbean and Central American countries.

Latin America has seen United States marines go into Haiti and watched them settle down in Nicaragua. And while it has been advised that the intervention came under the guise of protecting American property and lives, it has thought to itself that these troops would not enter Canada or Great Britain under a similar pretext. True, the Latin-American republics south of the Panama Canal have never felt the humiliation of having United States marines landed upon their shores. But their resentment toward America for the sending of soldiers into Central America has been exactly as bitter as that of the Caribbean countries.

President Roosevelt has declared that bitterness may be a thing of the past. He does not say how problems arising in the future similar to those which called for American intervention in the pact shall be settled. The methods he leaves to the fair play of the nations involved. If America's interests are at stake, presumably Washington will aim for a settlement through friendly negotiations, full discussions, or perhaps diplomatic pressure of the sternest sort.

There is no reason why all Latin-American nations may not expect just that sort of treatment. The American Secretary of State has declared, and reiterated the declaration, that the United States proposes to deal with each southern republic as it would treat with any

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Tunnel 200 Feet Long Found to Join Mounds of Old Mixtec City in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUCUITA, Oaxaca, Mexico—The largest archæological tunnel ever found in Mexico was recently located at Yucuita, in the Mixtec region of Oaxaca by a Mexican inspector of archæology of the zone.

The tunnel is nearly six feet high, so that the average person can walk comfortably through it. It is well lined with stone blocks put together without mortar, and has a gabled ceiling. It connects two ancient mounds which are about 200 feet apart, and then ends in a cave-in.

Although much larger, it is identical in structure with the low and narrow tunnels which criss-cross Monte Alban, and through which Mexican archæologists crawled like moles for many hundreds of feet during the recently ended 1933 excavation season. It is now almost certain that the mysterious Monte Alban tunnels were originally built for drainage, and were never the famous tunnels of ancient Oaxaca history where Indian soldiers made almost magical disappearances in the face of the enemy. The Yucuita tunnel, about 75 miles north of Monte Alban, is the only one ever found which fits such a description.

The ruined Mixtec city to which the tunnel belongs crowns the mountain which rises by its side. The ancient city of Yucuita, whose Mixtec name means "flower-mountain," never has been visited by archæologists, and the Indians there do not invite them. A second tunnel is known about a quarter of a mile from the first, but it has its opening in an Indian back yard where no one may approach it.

The present Indian town of Yucuita is about a mile from the ruins of its ancient counterpart, and has as a monument in its central plaza by the modern church a great, uneven stone stela about seven feet high, carved on both sides with hieroglyphs and figures.

Dr. Alfonso Caso, chief of the Mexican Monte Alban expedition, and now in Mexico City, has deduced from photographs of the stela that both sides represent "Tiger-Knights," one of the two great orders of Indian knighthood of pre-Spanish times. Exposed to the weather for at least four centuries, the features of the stela are worn.

Bonus Marchers To Leave Capital Early on Monday

Vote Evacuation After Quiet Visit Devoid of Previous Rioting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—There was every prospect today that the bonus army of 1933 will have left Washington by Monday, leaving behind it scarcely a trace or memory of its relatively short and uneventful visit. A resolution adopted by its convention almost unanimously called for evacuation of the camp at Fort Hunt directly after breakfast on Monday.

In fact, it is only the vivid recollection of dramatic and tragic incidents of the 1932 bonus army that induces Washingtonians to pay any attention to the present rather bedraggled and dissension-torn marchers. Probably numbering less than 2500, although claims run up to 2800, their presence has scarcely been felt in the capital. Instead of the thousands who swarmed the streets last year, this army spends all its time either quietly eating at its camp or debating internal questions in its convention hall.

As was expected, the convention yesterday indorsed immediate payment of the bonus, demanded repeal of all slashes in veterans' benefits achieved in the Economy Act and registered its approval of farm and unemployment relief.

It was this last vote which so disgusted the "reactionary" or right-wing group that they stamped out of the convention hall. Previous to their departure the session had been so stormy that on three occasions Mr. George A. Bradt, chairman, ordered the "Star-Spangled Banner" to be played. The response was excellent and trouble was averted.

The only semblance of unanimity occurred on the motion to accept the White House offer of jobs in the reforestation camps. The unanimity, however, was all in the negative.

Dissension resulted in a good deal of bitterness within the army, the right group again threatening to withdraw altogether from Fort Hunt, but it also tended to localize the energies of the marchers and even forced the leaders to cancel a scheduled parade.

The whole thing has been handled so expeditiously that unless one actually goes to Fort Hunt or sees the buses bringing the convention delegates into the city one would not be aware of their presence.

Japanese Seize Miyun, 35 Miles North of Peiping

Advance Toward Ancient Capital Continues—Air Base Burned

TOKYO, May 18 (AP)—The city of Miyun, 35 miles north of Peiping, which has been the objective of a Japanese drive for the last week, has been occupied by the attacking army, the Rengo (Japanese) News Agency reported.

The city was taken after Nansheng-Chuang, 10 miles to the northeast, had fallen to the Japanese.

A fire of undetermined origin destroyed the three hangars of the Japanese army air base at Chinchow, Manchuria, the principal base of aerial operations in the North China campaign.

It was authoritatively learned today that the promotion of Mr. Toshio Shiratori, chief of the information bureau of the Foreign Office, to be Minister of Sweden will shortly be gazetted.

Mr. Shiratori for the past three years has been the "Foreign Office spokesman" whose acrid criticisms of other nations in stubborn defense of Manchurian policy have featured Tokyo dispatches to the world press.

Transfer from the pivotal post was considered linked with the resignation this week of Mr. Hachiro Arita, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Their differences were a source of constant friction in the Foreign Office and when Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, sought to transfer both, Mr. Arita refused and resigned.

Unemployed Women In New York Organize 'Odd Jobs' Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—An "odd job" search of New York City is being undertaken, following a meeting yesterday at the Town Hall, by a group of unemployed business and professional women who have set up a communal organization and have been given headquarters at the Empire State Building.

Turning to work outside of their own chosen fields the women have established a non-profit-making organization. All of the money which is earned will be put in a common fund and after the expenses are paid each woman will receive on a prorate basis her coöperative share. There are no executive salaries to be paid and no percentage to fund collectors.

The group is making clear its intention of cheerful demeanor and gay apparel by borrowing the quaint name of "Hop Light Ladies," from the Virginia reel,

Hop light, ladies, your cake's all dough,
And never mind the weather if the wind don't blow.

Six campaigns were decided upon at the meeting, the first three of which are to be launched immediately. The women will take paints and brushes about with them to do odd jobs on the spot, or will carry small plants in baskets from house to house where they will remain long enough to plant window gardens. The third campaign is for open-air book marts, gayly painted stands in public places to announce the wares of second-hand books and prints.

Later, the group will undertake the second series of three campaigns, to put visible house numbers on homes and buildings, to refurbish homes with slipcovers or draperies, and to provide a service to take care of children during the occasional few hours' absence of parents.

Hitler Embodies Reviving Hope Of Depressed Middle Classes

This is the first of a number of articles from the Berlin correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in which he explains the phenomenal rise of Hitlerism and the rapid steps by which it has caught the imagination and won the confidence of the German people.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—German public life has been fundamentally changed by the events of the last few months. Observers may disagree as to the ultimate benefits of these changes, but none can deny their actuality.

In the "German revolution"—as the series of clever coups d'état by the National Socialists have been called—is embodied the complete reversal of the policy introduced at the democratic revolution of 1918. "The German people has refound itself," wrote "Der Angriff," a National Socialist organ, after the March 5 election. "It has given Reichschancellor Hitler full power to enforce his reconstruction ideals and its absolute consent to the extermination of Marxism. The National Socialist victory exceeds the most fantastic expectations."

It was the election of which "Der Angriff" spoke in which the National Government, composed of National Socialists and Nationalists, obtained 51.7 per cent of the record total poll of more than 39,000,000 votes. The Nationalists' electorate remained practically stable—they increased their mandates by one, to 52; but the number of Reichstag deputies supporting Adolf Hitler increased from 196 to 288. These gains came particularly from the Communists, who lost 1,000,000 votes, and from that section of the electorate that must have abstained from voting in former elections.

For, numerically, the other two big parties, the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholic Center Party, did not lose very considerably. The former only lost one mandate and polled only 2 per cent less than at the November, 1932, election. In fact, outside of Prussia, where severe anti-Marxist measures were introduced after the Reichstag fire, they gained more than 500,000 votes.

In the case of the Center Party, it was not so much its slight losses at the polls that counted, as its loss of the key position which it had held in German politics for many a decade.

A number of outstanding circumstances account for the rapid growth of the National Socialist movement. Fourteen years of abnormal and economic conditions in Germany, unemployment and poverty, contributed to the growth of such a movement. An intellectual proletariat had been formed in the aftermath of the war, inflation particularly robbing the middle class of what economic independence it had hitherto enjoyed.

Germany, in view of the terms of the Versailles Treaty, which deprived it of its colonies and of the territory now referred to as the Polish Corridor, and the one-sided disarmament forced upon it, came to regard itself as a "second-class nation."

Despite Dr. Gustav Stresemann's accomplishments in securing the evacuation of the Rhineland and increased recognition for Germany in Europe, it is not too much to say that his statesmanship was understood and appreciated far better abroad than at home. This was largely due to the inevitable concessions he was compelled to make.

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Things Present

The editorial "The College Comes to the Student" discusses a praiseworthy effort to meet an emergency.

A complete novel of 40,000 words on a post card! See the last item in Notes From German Cities on the back page.

After studying the superb wood-engraving by Timothy Cole on the Home Forum page, read aloud Odell Shepard's poem.

Imagine a 12-year-old as head of a club designed "to get more people interested in railroads, to reduce railroad taxes, etc." Read "Saving the Railroads" on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the fifth article in the series on "The Law as It Affects Juveniles," the Women's Activities, Fashions, Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a geographical Cross-Word, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Senate Amends Race Track Bill For Vote in 1934

Efforts to Put Issue on Ballot in the Special June Election Fail

Efforts to place the proposal to legalize pari-mutuel betting at race tracks on the ballots at the special state election in June were balked by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday which passed the much-amended bill to a third reading.

Under the original terms, the measure would have been submitted to the people as a referendum in the special state election in June, when representatives to a constitutional convention on prohibition repeal will be elected. The bill, as amended yesterday, provides that the question be decided at the next state election in November, 1934.

Senator Cornelius F. Haley offered an amendment to eliminate dog racing from the bill and to set the next state election as the time for the referendum vote. He pointed out that the legislation only seeks to determine the will of the people and is not specific legislation to permit the use of pari-mutuel machines.

The Haley amendment was adopted 24 to 10 on a vote by roll call. Senator J. Bradford Davis then moved that the resolve be referred to the next annual session, because "the cart is before the horse" inasmuch as the people would not have the pari-mutuel gambling law before them. Senator Haley opposed the Davis motion, which was defeated 12 to 21 by roll-call vote. The bill as amended by Senator Haley by a vote of 21 to 14 was ordered to a third reading.

The House of Representatives received Governor Ely's veto on the bill establishing a temporary banking advisory board. Consideration of the message was put over until the next session. After a brief debate on the bill prohibiting persons other than attorneys from practicing law or holding themselves out as competent to practice law, the bill was passed to be engrossed, the House voting 133 to 79.

The House committee on ways and means completed its public hearing on proposed legislation sponsored by Governor Ely calling for the levying of additional taxes to the amount of approximately $25,000,000 for the relief of real estate. Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston, spoke at some length in opposition to the proposed enactment. The bill was taken under consideration by the committee.

Judge John E. Swift took the oath as judge in the Superior Court before Governor Ely. Members of the Executive Council and Judge Swift's family were present. The new judge was appointed to the vacancy caused by the passing of Judge Webster Thayer of Worcester.

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Harvard Clubs Elect Higgins as President

Mr. John S. Higgins of Providence, R. I., was elected president of the New England Division, Associated Harvard Clubs, last night on the eve of the parent meeting of all the clubs of the world in Cleveland, May 20 and 21.

Delegates from the constituent clubs participated in the election of officers at the Harvard Club of Boston. Mr. Gardner G. Emmons of Concord, N. H., was elected vice-president, Mr. John P. Chase of Boston, secretary, and Mr. Henry Thompson of Concord, Mass., was re-elected treasurer.

Dean Alfred C. Hanford, the principal speaker, was introduced by Mr. Edward A. Taft, retiring president. He paid a tribute to the Harvard Clubs of the country for their generous provision of some 50 scholarships out of the approximately 500 which are available yearly to students of Harvard University. He also commended the action of Harvard College in allocating certain funds in order that jobs might be found for those students who wanted employment with remuneration during the last difficult year.

Chicago Gets Fair Stamps

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Two million Century of Progress exposition stamps were taken to Chicago by plane today by Post Office officials. The stamps comprise the first consignment of 400,000,000 which are to go on sale.

American Schools Best Medium For Building Citizenship Ideals

Character Molding in Modern Educational 'Plants' Includes All Phases of Social Life—Making and Obeying Laws Fully Studied

The Law as It Affects Juveniles
Fourth of Six Articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Education is not only free and public in the United States, it is compulsory. Under the law the school steps into place beside the home as a powerful agency to train children for useful citizenship, prevent crime, and develop character and ability. Every state now has a compulsory school attendance law, but in Mississippi certain counties are exempted. In the great majority of states attendance is required up to the age of 16. In 15 states the age runs up to 17 and even 18 in some localities. The school law in most states allows children above a certain age, usually 14, to be excused to go to work.

The passage within the last few years of laws requiring employed children between the ages of 14 and 16 to attend part-time continuation schools acknowledges the need of providing further educational opportunities for children who have entered industry. Twenty-seven states now have laws of this type. The attendance required in most states varies from four to eight hours weekly and in most states the time thus spent is counted as part of the child's legal working hours.

The length of the school term, usually fixed by law, varies under the present economic conditions. Many schools which formerly were open for 10 months are said by the National Education Association to have cut their sessions to eight and nine months. Rural schools which formerly ran six months have in some instances, again according to the National Education Association, been cut to as low as six weeks.

Education for Character

All but 15 states have definite training requirements for admission to the teaching ranks, a number which is being rapidly increased. In addition to the certificate for classroom teaching some states are requiring special qualifications for admission to administrative and other specialized forms of service in the field of education.

Great changes have taken place since the first "dame schools" where the three R's were taught by anyone who chanced to know them, aided by the dunce cap and the hickory stick. Now there are great modern school plants involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, with laboratories, libraries, and special classes supplementing the curriculum, together with equipment for all kinds of extra-curricular activities, lunchrooms, clubrooms, gardens, gymnasiums and assembly rooms.

In the up-to-date school, character education and the development of the individual child receive marked attention. The tenth yearbook of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, published in February, 1932, and the seventh yearbook of the department of classroom teachers, published in June, 1932 deal with character education in the school.

Among the guidance theories for a program of character education the book of the classroom teachers gives the following: "The most successful living together of the whole human family is the most important objective of education, any society which is to live together well must be made up of inividuals who are looking to the good of the whole group, good character is not the blind following of the ways of the past, social conditions are constantly changing and children need to be taught to adjust themselves to those changes. Moral life is not a matter of outward compulsion, but of inward choice, and children get their ideas of what we consider important or right from what we do rather than from what we profess.

Teaching Citizenship

Character education is developed in many different ways in the schools, through student councils extending even into the younger grades, citizenship report cards, allowing the students to choose what subproblems they will study under a given general topic, story-telling by the teacher, anecdotes about noted persons, and the selection of a single moral trait to be emphasized during a given week by means of posters and blackboard decorations.

The child learns something about society's right to make laws and the individual's obligation to be obedient to those laws through his extra-curricular activities, bird clubs, clean-up week projects, sports, "pals clubs," school citizenship committees, social training clubs, publishing books on etiquette, student councils, tree-planting, and especially by the organization of traffic squads of students to control street crossings near the school.

Special teachers and special classes in the school help to supply individual needs. A number of experiments are under way, designed especially for those children who ordinarily would be dropping classwork to enter industry and business but who today do not find outside positions and therefore remain in school, but with little interest for advanced academic study.

Schools and Juvenile Court

Manual training for boys and domestic science for girls is one answer which the schools offer to this problem. In some cities the way is being opened to the students to take university extension courses or courses offered by correspondence schools. A dozen or more pupils may be taking up different subjects. One teacher supervises all, trying to explain away difficulties and seeing that the study periods go forward as scheduled.

In other cities discussion groups are formed for the evening hours and adults and young people alike meet to hear about current affairs.

The schools and the homes overlap in their service to the child, for the visiting teacher goes to the home and the parents come to the school for association meetings. A number of cities have visiting teachers whose duty it is to call upon the parents looking for assets which can be utilized by the school program and helping to discover parental mistakes such as overindulgence of the child, too great severity, lack of cooperation toward the school, and lack of adult supervision.

First there were mothers' clubs, then parent-teacher associations, and now in some cities great stress is being placed upon father membership in these organizations, meetings being held at night and no local group being allowed to join the city alliance which does not have men as well as women in its membership. Such organizations study the child and also seek to develop leadership in adults.

Supplementing the work of the schools are such organizations as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls and the American Federation of Boys' Clubs, each engaged in giving the child's social instincts some play and in developing character.

Where the school and these other agencies have not succeeded in preventing delinquency the school helps the juvenile court making investigations of the environment of the child and the factors outside himself which are to blame for his mistakes and helping the child to work out satisfactory adjustments for himself.

Boston Chamber Names Delegates to Meeting

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and financial expert; Mr. Edward A. Filene, head of the Boston department store of that name, and Mr. William H. O'Brien, director of telephone and telegraph utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have been selected as official delegates of the chamber to the seventh general congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Vienna, Austria, it was announced today.

The congress will be held from May 29 to June 3, and preliminary reports indicate that more than 1000 men, representing about 40 countries, will participate.

Albert McKnight Freed On 12 Bank Charges

Judge John J. Burns in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday found Dr. Albert J. McKnight not guilty on 12 indictments charging violations of the State Banking laws.

The findings were agreed to by Mr. John J. Murphy, assistant district attorney, prosecutor of the Industrial Bank and Trust Company cases, as the charges against Dr. McKnight were based on the same evidence which appeared against other defendants in the case.

Shoe Workers Promised Jobs

WEST WARREN, Mass., May 18 (AP)—About 500 experienced shoe workers from all parts of the State have registered at the community building for work in the proposed shoe factory here. If plans materialize the new concern would employ about 1000, using the idle Thorndike company mills.

Club Women Help Beautify Environs In Massachusetts

Work Covers Elimination of Ugly Spots and Planting Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 18—Beautification of communities and highways is an important activity now being undertaken by 48 women's clubs of the State, according to reports and exhibits on display at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House

Projects being undertaken include elimination of dumps, signs and shacks, planting of roadsides, riverbanks and railroad embankments, landscaping of community entrances and development of parks, nature trails and community gardens.

A number of schools throughout the country are using material, stimulating boys and girls to see, preserve and encourage outdoor beauty in their surroundings, stated Mrs. Ernestine Perry, secretary of the National Highway Beautification Council. In Connecticut, the board of education has issued a bulletin calling the attention of educators within the state to the importance of this character and citizenship development work.

Meeting the problem of the second generation, has been the concern of Mrs. William I. MacAulay of Revere, chairman of interracial unity, who urges that language classes in the native tongue of the parent, for the young people, be carried on as a parallel to the adult English classes.

A plea for the women in state institutions was made by Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach of Brookline, chairman of social welfare, who deplored that on release women do not receive even the $10 allotted to men. She commended the display of handicraft from the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, a new departure enabling them to earn a little money of their own.

With an increase of from eight to 18 better film councils and the promise of more in several other communities of the State, Mrs. Oscar A. Blaisdell, Wollaston, gave an encouraging report as chairman of motion pictures. She cited Springfield, Worcester, Allston, Cliftondale and Malden as outstanding among the communities working for better pictures.

Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of the North Shore Club, Lynn, was re-elected to the presidency, and Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Whitinsville, Mrs. John H. Kimball, Danvers, and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, Winchester, as vice-presidents. Those newly elected to office are Mrs. David A. Westcott, Dorchester, vice-president; Mrs. W. Scott Austin, Wollaston, recording secretary; Mrs. Philip H. Tirrell, Reading, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Robert B. Parmenter, Arlington, clerk. Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Boston, continues a long term of service as treasurer.

District directors elected were Mrs. Mary E. Besse, Wareham; Mrs. George W. Davis Jr., Somerset; Mrs. Harry S. MacNish, Medford; Mrs. Edward B. Botsford, Marblehead; Miss Lillian G. Runnells, Newburyport; Mrs. William R. Taylor, Westford; Mrs. Frederick E. Judd, Southampton; Mrs. Robert O. Harper, Great Barrington.

The official call was issued for the autumn meeting, Oct. 10, by invitation of the Thursday Morning Club of Great Barrington.

New England Goods Find Market Abroad

Overseas markets absorbed $57,446,538 worth of New England products during 1932, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said today. Massachusetts led all the New England states with exports valued at $32,255,535. Connecticut was second with $15,219,161. Rhode Island, with the smallest area, exported goods worth $4,721,048, while New Hampshire accounted for $2,147,358, Maine $1,954,764 and Vermont $1,148,672.

Patent leather led all products in Massachusetts, with a value of $3,178,120. Typewriters ranked first among Connecticut's exports, with a value of $1,728,717. Textile machinery valued at $860,946 constituted the leading item from Rhode Island. Cotton goods led in New Hampshire with a value of $416,658.

Wood manufactures exports from Maine were valued at $174,519. Vermont, famous for its maple sugar, exported more metal working machinery than anything else, with a value of $540,914. Not a mention of maple sugar was in its roster of exports.

Service Medals Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18—Pynchon medals, given for outstanding public service in the community, were bestowed this year upon Judge Wallace R. Heady of the District Court and Dr. R. Nelson Hatt of the Shrine Hospital for Children at the annual meeting of the Springfield Advertising club last night.

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New England's largest silver room offers choice selection of tea and coffee sets, water pitchers, vegetable dishes, salt and pepper shakers, compotes and many other items. With silver prices advancing, now is the time to buy. *In flatware only a few patterns are included in this sale.*
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Many lovely sets and individual pieces from the leading American and foreign makers. Also a fine selection of bronzes, pottery vases, picture frames, marble and bronze statues, wall hangings and other art objects.
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Lawyer Charged With 'Jury Fixing' On Witness Stand

Keenan Testifies in Disbarment Proceedings in Supreme Court

Wilfred B. Keenan, a Boston lawyer who is the subject of bar removal proceedings before Justice Charles H. Donahue in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, today began testimony in his own defense at the conclusion of evidence offered by Mr. Robert Homans, the attorney for the state also is conducting the case on behalf of the special commission appointed by the Bar Association.

At the close of the presentation of evidence against Mr. Keenan, Mr. Homans offered a statement of the late Patrick J. Shine, taken by Mr. Dunbar F. Carpenter, special commissioner, on Feb. 9. Mr. George Alpert, attorney for Keenan, called Francis Fox, a patient at the institution at which Shine was staying when the statement was taken as a witness.

Mr. Alpert, through the testimony of Fox, tried to prevent the court from accepting the Shine statement, Fox testifying that Shine told him that he had been threatened with prosecution if he didn't come through, but had been promised immunity if he did "come clean." Judge Donahue finally ruled that the statement should be allowed in evidence.

Judge Donahue also allowed a statement read by Mr. Homans, in which Shine said he was a juror in the suit of Thorner against the New England Telephone Company, and that he had a talk with Samuel Harris, another juror, in a Tremont Row restaurant.

Shine said Harris told him that he had been told by a friend that they would receive $50 each if they held out for a $4500 verdict for the plaintiff in the case. After the verdict had been returned Shine asserted he and Harris went to the office of Myer W. Kettleman, where he and Harris received $25 each from Keenan. He also said that Keenan sent for liquor.

Shine, in the deposition, said that Keenan told him and Harris that he would give them an additional $25 each if the verdict were not set aside. Shine said he never got the other $25.

Twenty B. U. Students Earn Honor Ratings

Twenty Boston University students have just attained the highest undergraduate scholarship honor at the Boston University college of business administration—membership in Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary scholarship fraternity—according to an announcement made today. This is the largest group ever admitted at one time, the officials said. Two faculty members, Prof. Walter J. Googin, head of the department of accounting, and Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, member of the economics department, also were elected as members of the fraternity.

The new student members are: Charles E. Britton, Norwood; William J. Shea, Lowell; Hyman P. Hershoff, Brockton; Arthur B. Worthley, Lowell; Enoch R. Nessen, Dorchester; Edward Herrick, Reading; Frank Appell, Hyde Park; Lawrence J. Sullivan, Lowell; Robert A. Abbott, Lowell; Richard K. Pine, Manchester, N. H.; Isadore Plotkin, Athol; Martin J. Manning, Brighton; Hyman S. Kesslen, Haverhill; David R. Roberts, Franklin; George E. Riordan Jr., East Lynn; James F. Small, Malden; Ray M. Barker, Newport, R. I.; Edmund Fantelli, Somerville; William Dumont, Marlborough, and Harry Schlar, Mattapan.

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Two Buck Brothers Are Indicted by Jury For Kidnaping Child

BARNSTABLE, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Kenneth and Cyril Buck, Harwichport brothers, were indicted for kidnaping with intent to extort today by the Barnstable County Grand Jury which has been investigating the ransom abduction of 10-year-old Margaret McMath.

Kenneth was indicted on two counts, only one of which was read immediately. To the first count, Kenneth, who was hastily brought from the county jail as the grand jury concluded an investigation which started Monday, replied, "I have nothing to say."

When Superior Court Judge Edward F. Hanify learned that Buck's counsel was not present, he deferred reading of the second count until he could be found.

The kidnaping of Margaret (Peggy) McMath on May 2 became almost over night a matter of national concern. She was returned to her parents three days later, after they had paid a $60,000 ransom.

Farm Relief Doors Open at Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18—Mr. Charles A. Windholz, newly appointed agent for the first Federal Farm Loan district, under Mr. Paul Bestor, farm loan commissioner, opened headquarters here yesterday for making loans to farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Such loans will be mostly on second mortgages and other forms of security. They may enable farmers to redeem property lost through foreclosure prior to July 1, 1933, or they may provide needed working capital or be used to refinance short-term notes or take care of floating debts. Only $5000 may be lent to one individual, except on special authority.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, lecture on "Paul Revere," by Mr. Frederic R. Willard, principal, Lynn English High School; 125 Green Street, 8.

Harvard University: Concert, Harvard Glee Club, steps of Widener Library, 7.

University Club: Dinner, Ætna Life Insurance Company, 6:30; dinner, Northeastern University, class of 1933, 7:30; dinner, Psi Upsilon, 6.

Annual meeting, Salon of Allied Arts of Boston, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30; musical program, 8:45.

Presentation of "Aren't We All," by Cohasset Firemen's Relief Association, Cohasset Town Hall, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Massachusetts Industrial Commission, to open week-end in Boston campaign, 6:15; meeting, American Palestine Fund campaign group, Dr. Jacob Sonderling, speaker, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Women's City Club of Boston: Annual flower show, 12; annual garden luncheon, 12:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, Faculty, Theological School, Andover Hall, 4:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Little Lady From Japan," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2; meeting, Stamp Club, 4.

Garden openings, benefit of Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Wayland and Sudbury; Wayland gardens of Mrs. Robert Ames, Mrs. Amos Hadley, Mrs. Martin Edward, Mrs. J. Sidney Stone; Sudbury, gardens of Mr. Ralph Adams Cram and Mr. Fred Whiting; all afternoon.

Annual meeting and luncheon, brokers division, Boston Real Estate Exchange; talk by Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, on "The Savings Banks and Real Estate"; Exchange Rooms, 1.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, New England Council, educational division, 12:30.

Vocal recitals by students in Boston University's college of music, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 3:15.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Child-Walker Gallery, 234 Beacon Street—Water colors and drawings by Katharine Hosmer Sturgis, May 15-20.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 15-22; Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club picture display (Exhibition Room), May 16-28; school project exhibition (Children's Room), May 15-22.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscape and flower studies in water color, by Ethel M. Young. Through May 19.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway at Massachusetts Avenue—Oils and etchings by Morgan Dennis. Through May 20.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition.

Paul Revere Pottery Studio, 80 Nottinghill Road, Brighton—Annual exhibition of Paul Revere Pottery Guild, May 19 and 20, from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. Open to the public.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Interests Split Over Dairy Plans For New England

Many Producers Assert the Dealers Are Getting Best End of the Bargain

Dairymen from New England are in Boston wrestling with proposals to set up a centralized marketing agency for the entire district.

The so-called Bird plan, latest attempt to coördinate dealers and producers, is criticized by many interests who claim not to be fairly represented in the proposed setup.

A possibility that these antagonized interests will be quieted is gleaned from an announcement today by Mr. Reginald W. Bird, prospective milk administrator, that efforts will be made at once to affiliate other interests not now a part of the New England Dairies, Inc.

Producers are advising caution before the dairy "coördination" express is sent out of the Boston terminal, where the meetings are now being held. "Let's be sure," one of the large dealers declared, "that the passengers all have the right tickets before we blow the whistle."

Left-Outs Claim

The "left-outs," who claim to represent a large proportion of the producers, also insist that the Bird plan does not benefit the producers as much as it does the dealers, who, they declare, have always held the whip hand in price setting.

At the same time, the Bird program has received the approval of many dealers because it is said to do away with the danger of a monopoly.

From Vermont, the heart of the dairy industry, protests to the Bird plan flow strongly. While the functions of a centralized marketing program, it has been continually stressed, should be to give the farmer a louder voice in the matter of price setting, Vermont producers say they do not believe the new plan takes any strides in that direction, but rather strengthens the position of the dealer.

If there is to be a solution to the dairy problem, it is the contention of Mr. M. H. Moody, president of the Independent Creamery Association of Vermont, the approach must be made with the view of protecting equally the rights of producer, dealer and consumer.

The Bird plan, he holds, leaves the Massachusetts producer out of the marketing picture entirely as well as other groups in the interior of New England who supply the Boston market.

Harmony Stressed

Throughout the last year and a half of controversy harmony has been continually stressed as the keynote of the several plans evolved but not accepted. Looking back over these experiences several of those involved admit that the chief obstacle to a solution of the problem has been the tendency of each unit to revolve in an orbit of its own, thus stifling the prospects of a compromise.

These interests say they do not think the year and a half that has been devoted to studying dairy problems will have been wasted if the dealers and producers will agree to consider all the plans presented with a view to utilizing the strong points of each and weeding out those that have been ardently opposed.

Probably the strongest opposition to the Bird plan comes from Massachusetts producers who supply the Boston market with 50 per cent of its milk.

Mr. Harvey Turner, president of the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association, admits the need of an executive department or coördinator between producer and dealer. But he insists that this coördinator must be neutral in every sense of the word and that all producers shall be equally represented on the coördination board.

Certain independent dealers believe that an orderly market could be effected without conferring too "dangerous powers" on the coördinator. Others thought it might be wise to place the matter of developing the marketing plan directly in the hands of the Governor's Dairy Advisory Board again.

All in Agreement

On one point, dealers and producers seem to be unanimously in agreement. Cutthroat competition must go. As an emergency measure, it seems unanimous, also, that a federal coördinator in the milk industry would help to bring about the desired results of stabilization.

"Cows cannot be started up like machines," one distributor declared. "A federal coördinator would help control prices and bring to the producer the right fees. Unless something is done to assure the producer of a substantial price for his milk, New England will face a shortage this fall."

"Take all the plans," another declared, "and make the most of what we have got. Remove such discrepancies as those existing in the Bird plan, which provide fire escapes for the dealers to back down on their contracts, if they wish, while holding the producers tightly."

And finally, the point was drawn by one of the largest independent dealers that even "if we have the horse in the barn, as some think, let's trot him around a bit before we put him in the race."

Meetings now being held by the Governor's Dairy Advisory Board with the governors themselves are expected to bear fruit within a few days. At that time it is expected that the governors will have some definite help for the dairymen, perhaps give New England the distinction of setting some sort of a precedent for the rest of the states to follow.

Rhode Island Man To Command Sons Of American Revolution

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Milton McCrillis of Providence, R. I., was elected president-general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution at the closing session of its annual convention yesterday. He succeeds Mr. F. W. Millspaugh of Nashville, Tenn.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for exclusion and expulsion of all alien Communists and for continued non-recognition of Soviet Russia until it "abandons propaganda."

No mention was made in the resolutions, however, to Dr. Albert Einstein, noted mathematician, who yesterday was called "one of the leading Communists in Europe," by Maj.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, retired, former head of the chemical warfare section of the United States Army.

Other resolutions called for maintenance of immigration restrictions, declared opposition to reduction of the armed forces of the United States, and demanded exclusion of Russian products allegedly made by forced labor.

F. B. Steele of Washington was re-elected secretary - general and made registrar-general also, while G. F. Robertson of Baltimore was re-elected treasurer-general; L. W. Statesbury of New York, chancellor; J. H. Cross of Pensacola, Fla., genealogist, and the Rev. George P. Eastman of Summit, N. J., chaplain. Ben A. Palmer of Minneapolis was elected historian-general. New vice-presidents chosen included John L. Walker of Pittsburgh and W. W. Livesay of Newport News, Va.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; slightly cooler Friday afternoon; moderate westerly winds, shifting to easterly Friday.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; cooler on coast Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer on coast and cooler in north portion tonight; cooler Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer in south portion tonight; slightly cooler Friday.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to northeast or east winds, and fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	60	Montreal	62	68
Bismarck	52	84	Nantucket	58	58
Boston	58	62	New Orleans	76	90
Buffalo	54	54	New York	58	70
Calgary	38	40	Norfolk, Va.	62	66
Charleston	64	82	North Platte	56	88
Chicago	62	76	Philadelphia	60	74
Cincinnati	60	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	90
Denver	56	78	Pittsburgh	60	74
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	56	66
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	64	80
7 p.m. May 17	72		St. Paul	60	84
Helena, Mont.	38	56	Salt Lake City	46	72
Huron, S. D.	58	86	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	76	90	SantaFe, N.M.	44	72
Kansas City	66	74	Seattle	46	62
Key West	78	84	Tampa	72	80
Los Angeles	54	66	Washington	58	74
Memphis	66	82	Wichita, Kan.	68	88
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	48	76

A—9 a. m. May 18.
B—Maximum May 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8 p. m., Friday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Make Early Reservations for Memorial Day

It's Great **GOING BY SEA!**
Via Cape Cod Canal . . All-the-way-by-water

Sea breezes blow! Vistas beckon! Broad promenade decks invite! Salt air brings profound sleep! . . . Because the Big White Ships

$5.50 ONE WAY
Round Trip (good for 30 days) $9.00. Week-end Excursions $7.50. Leave Saturday, back Monday or Tuesday morning.

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Frauds Alleged In Power Change At Muscle Shoals

(Continued from Page 1)

the Government power station at Wilson Dam connecting lines run to the Tennessee plant on one side and the Alabama plant on the other. When either company buys power from the Government it does through substation generators by means of these lines, and the power taken is recorded on a meter.

But it charged that by interconnecting equipment, one company sends its own power to the other, avoiding purchase from the Government. Though all power involved originated in the first place from the government dam, the quantity actually recorded and bought from the nation was juggled and reduced in this fashion. The process not only defrauded the Government, it is alleged, but it was highly destructive of turbines, blades, transformers, and other valuable equipment.

When the Tennessee company was first joined to the Wilson Dam station in 1929, the power companies wished to make the exchange arrangement, but protest by Senator Hugo Black of Alabama precented installation of special machinery. Now, it is said, the companies attained the same end by their independent juggling, and their art specifically violates War Department regulations issued in 1929.

The current investigation is possible through an amendment to the Muscle Shoal-Tennessee Valley bill, introduced by Senator Norris, and authorizing a probe to determine whether "There has been undue or unfair advantage give nto private persons and corporations by any officials or employees of the government."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 18—President Roosevelt today turned a great dream into reality when he prepared to affix his signature to the Muscle Shoals bill carrying with it his plans for the use of the entire Tennessee Valley as a great national experiment in coördinated economic and social planning.

Final conclusion of many years of waiting for Progressives in Congress and of idleness for the Government's great industrial development at Muscle Shoals, came out of the fact that for the first time Congress passed the bill in a form which had White House approval.

Time to Strike Blow For Peace, London Says

(Continued from Page 1)

gestures, there will be a gap of six precious months before the rest of the world will know for certain what Washington is going to do.

A third point is that Britain is understood to be sympathetic toward French desire for investigation of Germany's armaments under sailles. Herr Hitler's speech is held to show that Germany would accept investigation by the supervisory body proposed in the MacDonald disarmament convention but would utterly refuse as incompatible to its independent and equal status among the nations the unilateral investigation prescribed in the Versailles Treaty.

Thus President Roosevelt's plea for the MacDonald plan is regarded as most opportune. It is also held to be vitally important that immediate steps be taken to work out the text for the nonaggression pact the American President urged as the indispensable fourth step on the road to progressive disarmament. If, as he asks, "signatory powers individually agree they will send no armed force of whatsoever nature across their frontiers," the nations will have gone very far along the road to finding an automatic definition of an aggressor—a task which has hitherto baffled European statesmen.

All of these reasons are held to emphasize the imperative need of acting at once, lest the Roosevelt initiative falls into the category of just another lost opportunity. London's reaction to Herr Hitler's speech was an upward movement of the stock exchange.

Effects to Be Studied

Some British observers feel, however, that the German Chancellor's words cannot be taken entirely upon their face merit, but must be read in the somewhat lurid light of what has gone before, especially the recent armaments demands made at Geneva by the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath.

A most hopeful feature is seen in the statement that at least partially removes the immediate cause of the arms conference deadlock by modifying Germany's refusal to abandon the long-service Reichswehr army. Until it becomes more apparent, however, to what extent this modification is substantial, the attitude here remains that enunciated by Prime Minister MacDonald Tuesday when he said, "We must listen to speeches. We must note actions. We cannot shut our eyes to effects."

Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the British Labor Party, said yesterday that the League of Nations must now "take Hitler at his word." Other circles are less sanguine. The Conservative view is that expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain yesterday, when he declared his readiness to support the MacDonald Government in "any steps it might think necessary to counteract the danger which threatened them all."

Stores Help Maine Cities

Retail stores of Boston are contributing liberal sums to the relief fund for use in the two Maine cities recently visited by fire, Ellsworth and Auburn. Two of the largest department stores started the movement with donations of $500 each and others are following suit, the money being entrusted to the Red Cross for distribution.

Wheeling Steel Profit

Wheeling Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, profit from operations, $858,557; net, $444,334; net loss after charges, $802,419.

Tonight at the Pops

Gay Nineties Night

March, "Under the Double Eagle" . . . Wagner
"Martha," Overture . . . von Flotow
Cavatina . . . Raff
Second Hungarian Rhapsody . . . Liszt
"The Mikado," Selection . . . Sullivan
Stereopticon Slides . . . A. H. Wilson
"Campus Memories"
"Prestidigitations"—by the Musical Magician . . . Harrell
"Hearts and Flowers" . . . Tobani
Old Song Favorites

Garment Union Meets To Settle Differences

A conference of manufacturers and officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be held at settlement headquarters at the Hotel Bradford today, it was announced this morning. It is hoped that details can be worked out and terms of agreement reached between strikers and employers.

The strike which is now in its second day involves more than 3000 members of local unions. A few minor disturbances marked the first day of the strike, but on the whole demonstrations by the workers were orderly.

Forestry Army Off For White Mountains

AYER, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Browned and hardened by a month's training at Fort Devens, the first contingent of the Civilian Conservation Corps left the army post today for the woods of New Hampshire.

Under command of Lieut. Kenneth March, the 101st Company, composed of 209 men, entrained for Woodstock, N. H., in the White Mountains. After setting up a tent city at Woodstock, one mile from Wildwood camp where the 139th C. C. C. construction company is building a huge permanent camp, the reforestation troops will engage in fire prevention, brush clearance and road building.

The program at Fort Devens called for the preliminary training of 8500 men before July 11. There are 2000 men in training now.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18 (AP)—First western Massachusetts quotas for the Civilian Conservation Corps were sent to Fort Devens from this city today, those signed up including 50 from this city and 40 from Chicopee, the names in both instances being certified from the local welfare relief lists.

WHAT IS BABY RUTH MADE OF?

The freshest of milk, pure sugar from cane,
Peanuts from Texas, Virginia and Spain,
Roasted and toasted, cleaned and culled thrice,
Delicious with chocolate, and everything nice . . . .

That's What Baby Ruth Is Made of

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

Other Candies: Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Chocolate Buy Jiminy, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Orange Drops, Baby Ruth Lemon Drops, Baby Ruth Lime Drops, Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops, Baby Ruth Peppermint Mints, Baby Ruth Wintergreen Mints, and Baby Ruth Root Beer Mints—only 1c a package.

Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5c packages.

You know Buick is *the better car* . . . *but do you know how easily you can own one?*

SEDAN SHOWN, MODEL 39-57
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BUICK QUALITY FEATURES—*Fisher bodies • Fisher No Draft Ventilation • Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine • Automatic Clutch, with Controlled Free Wheeling and Silent-Second Syncro-Mesh • Buick Torque Tube Drive • Safety glass • 20 body types • G.M.A.C. terms.*

Do you realize that you and your family can have a Buick Sedan for as little as $1045, f. o. b. Flint—or only a comparatively few dollars more per month than a low-priced car?

It's true! And this is a *real* Buick—with all of Buick's ability to give *more and better miles.*

This moderately-priced Buick has a long, 119-inch wheelbase, which means *more room—more comfort—more enjoyment* in every way. It has the well-distributed weight (3866 pounds) which means ability to *hold the road firmly* at all speeds. And it has that staunch Buick *dependability* which enables Buick after Buick to serve economically for 200,000 miles and more.

You will have a lot more enjoyment . . . and will save money over the long term of months and miles . . . by investing in a Buick Eight. Prices range from $995 to $2055, f. o. b. Flint. Come in and learn how easily you can own a Buick on the liberal G. M. A. C. payment plan.

BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES

VISIT THE GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING, CENTURY OF PROGRESS — WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Text of Trade Control Bill Gives President Wide Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Following is the text of the national industrial recovery bill, carrying President Roosevelt's plan for the mobilization of industry and a $3,300,000,000 public works program:

A bill to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc.

Title I

Declaration of Policy

Section 1. A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate commerce, affects the public welfare and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstruction to the free flow of interstate commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof, and to promote the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources.

Administrative Agencies

Section 2. (A) To effectuate the policy of this title, the President is hereby authorized to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated-for services, to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such federal officers and employees and, with the consent of the state, such state and local officers and employees as he may find necessary. To prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

(B) The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may establish an industrial planning and research agency to aid in carrying out his functions under this title.

(C) This title shall cease to be in effect and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist at the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation declare that the emergency recognized by Section 1 has ended.

Codes of Fair Competition

Sec. 3—(A) Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants, if the President finds

(1) That such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership therein and are truly representative of such trades or industries of subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies, or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy of this title.

The President may, as a condition of his approval of any such code, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees and others and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared.

(B) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof; any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate commerce shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended. A violation of any provision of such code shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than $500 for each offense.

(c) The several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of any code of fair competition approved under this title; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

(d) Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under Subsection (a) of this section.

Agreements and Licenses

Sec. 4—(a) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with, and to approve voluntary agreements between and among persons engaged in a trade or industry, labor organizations, and trade and industrial organizations, associations or groups, relating to any trade or industry, if, in his judgment, such agreements will aid in effectuating the policy of this title with respect to transactions in or affecting interstate commerce, and will be consistent with the requirements of Clause (2) or Subsection (a) of Section 3 for a code of fair competition.

(b) Whenever the President after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person, after a date fixed in such announcement, shall engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe.

The President may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the President suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any person who, without such a license or in violation of any condition thereof, carries on any such business for which a license is so required, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 5—While this title is in effect and for 60 days thereafter, any code, agreement or license approved, prescribed or issued and in effect under this title and any action complying with the provisions thereof taken during such period, shall be exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws of the United States.

Limitations Upon Application of Title

Sec. 6 (a)—No trade or industrial association or group shall be eligible to receive the benefit of the provisions of this title until it files with the President a statement containing such information relating to the activities of the association or group as the President shall by regulation prescribe.

(b) The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations designed to insure that any organization availing itself of the benefits of this title shall be truly representative of the trade or industry or subdivision thereof represented by such organization. Any organization violating any such rule or regulation shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of this title.

(c) Upon the request of the President the Federal Trade Commission shall make such investigations as may be necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this title, and for such purposes the commission shall have all the powers vested in it with respect to investigations under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

Sec. 7.—(a) Every code of fair competition, agreement and license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any organization or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing, and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other working conditions approved or prescribed by the President.

(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in Clauses 1 and 2 of Subsection A prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and such other working conditions as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under Subsection A of Section 3.

(c) Where no such mutual agreement has been approved by the President, he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours of labor and working conditions in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof; and upon the basis of such investigations, and after such hearings as the President finds advisable, he is authorized to prescribe a limited code of fair competition, fixing such maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other working conditions in the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, investigates as he finds to be necessary to effectuate the policy of this title, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under Subsection A of Section 3.

The President may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employees affected and according to the locality of employment; but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage.

(d) As used in this title the term "person" includes any individual, partnership, association, trust or corporation.

Application of Agricultural Adjustment Act

Sec. 8. This title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint stock land banks and for other purposes." Approved May 12, 1933.

Rules and Regulations

Sec. 9 (a) The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and fees for licenses and for filing codes of fair competition, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed $500 or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both.

(b) The President may from time to time cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule or regulation issued under this title, and each agreement, code of fair competition, or license approved, prescribed or issued under this title shall contain an expressed provision to that effect.

Title II

Public Works and Construction Projects

Sec. 201. (a) To effectuate the purposes of this title the President is hereby authorized to create a Federal emergency administration of public works (hereafter referred to as the "administration"), all the powers of which shall be exercised by a Federal emergency administrator of public works (hereafter referred to as the "administrator"), and to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services; to appoint without regard to the civil service laws such officers and employees and to utilize such Federal officers and employees and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure and, without regard to the classification act of 1923 as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents and employees he may designate or appoint.

(b) The administrator may, without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such experts and such other officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title; and may make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and bonds of reference, and for paper, printing and binding) as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(c) All such compensation, expenses and allowances shall be paid out of fund made available by this act.

(d) After the expiration of two years after the date of the enactment of this act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation declare that the emergency recognized by Section 1 has ended, the President shall not make any further loans or grants or enter upon any new construction under this title, and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist and any of their remaining functions shall be transferred to such departments of the Government as the President shall designate; provided, that he may issue funds to a borrower under this title prior to Jan. 23, 1939, under the terms of any agreement entered into with such borrower prior to the date of termination, under this section, of the power of the President to make loans.

Sec. 202. The Administration, under the direction of the President, shall prepare a comprehensive program of public works, which shall include among other things the following:

(a) Construction, repair and improvement of public highways and parkways, public buildings and any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities;

(b) Conservation and development of natural resources, including control, utilization and purification of waters, prevention of soil erosion, development of water power, transmission of electrical energy, and construction of river and harbor improvements.

(c) Any projects of the character heretofore constructed or carried on either directly by public authority or with public aid to serve the interests of the general public;

(d) Construction under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects;

(E) Any project (other than those included in the foregoing classes) of a character heretofore eligible for loans under subsection (A) of Section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended; and if in the opinion of the President it seems desirable, the construction of naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London naval treaty of 1930 and of airplanes required therefor, and construction of such army housing projects as the President may approve, and provision of original equipment for the mechanization or motorization of such army tactical units as he may designate; provided, however, that in the event of an international agreement for the further limitation of armament, to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend, in whole or in part, any such naval construction or mechanization and motorization of army units.

Sec. 204 (A)—With a view to increasing quickly employment, while reasonably securing any loans made by the United States, the President is authorized and empowered, through the Administration or through such other agencies as he may designate or create, (1) to construct, finance or aid in the construction or financing of any public-works project included in the program prepared pursuant to Section 202; (2) upon such terms as the President shall prescribe, to make grants to states, municipalities or other public bodies for the construction, repair or improvement of any such project, but no such grant shall be in excess of 30 per centum of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon such project; (3) to acquire by purchase, or by exercise of the power of eminent domain, any real or personal property in connection with the construction of any such project, and to sell any security acquired or any property so constructed or acquired, or to lease any such property with or without the privilege of purchase; provided, that all moneys received from any such sale or lease or the repayment of any loan shall be used to retire obligations issued pursuant to Section 207 of this act, in addition to any other moneys required to be used for such purpose, and (4) to aid in the financing of such railroad maintenance and equipment as may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission as desirable for the improvement of transportation facilities; provided, that in deciding to extend any aid or grant hereunder to any state, county or municipality the President may consider whether action is in process or in good faith assured therein reasonably designed to bring the ordinary current expenditures thereof within the prudently estimated revenues thereof. The provisions of this section shall extend to public works in the several states, Hawaii, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works

(B) All expenditures for authorized travel by officers and employees, including subsistence, required on account of any federal public works projects shall be charged to the amounts allocated to such projects notwithstanding any other provisions of law; and there is authorized to be employed such personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as may be required to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for, the compensation of such additional personal services to be a charge against the funds made available for such construction work.

(C) In the acquisition of any land or site for the purpose of federal public buildings and in the construction of such buildings provided for in this title, the provisions contained in Sections 305 and 306 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, shall apply.

Sec. 204 (A). For the purpose of providing for emergency construction of public highways and related projects the President is authorized to make grants to the several states (not to exceed $400,000,000 in aggregate amount) as follows:

1. For expenditure in emergency construction on the federal-aid highway system and extensions thereof into and through municipalities. The amount apportioned to any state under this paragraph may be used to pay all or any part of the cost of highway construction, including the elimination of hazards to highway traffic, such as the separation of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, the relocation of highways to eliminate railroad crossings, the widening of narrow bridges and roadways, the building of footpaths, the replacement of unsafe bridges, the construction of routes to avoid congested areas, the construction of facilities to improve accessibility and the free flow of traffic and the cost of any other construction that will provide safer traffic facilities or definitely eliminate existing hazards to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

In carrying out the improvements to eliminate traffic hazards in connection with railroad crossings at grade, the State Highway Department shall constitute an agency of the Federal Government. No funds made available by this title shall be used for the acquisition of any land, right of way or easement in connection with any railroad grade-elimination project.

(2) For expenditure in emer-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

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Problems Born of World War Must Be Solved, Hitler Says

Solution Must Be for Good of All Peoples, He Asserts —Political Pacification and Economic Salvation Depend on It

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—The remainder of the text of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech before the Reichstag yesterday follows:

Untrue is the claim that the storm troops of the National Socialist Party have any relation to the Reichswehr in the sense that they could be construed to be militarily trained bodies or army reserves.

The conscienceless frivolity with which such claims are made may be seen by but one incident: Last year there was a trial of members of the National Socialist Party in Bruenn, Czechoslovakia. Through experts of the Czechoslovak Army it was charged under oath that the accused were in contact with the National Socialist Party in Germany, were subordinate to it and as members of a civilian sport society were therefore equivalent to members of the storm and defense troops of Germany which represented a reserve army trained and organized by the Reichswehr.

At the same time, however, neither storm nor defense troops (so-called SA and SS) had any connections whatsoever with the Reichswehr, but on the contrary were persecuted, banned and finally dissolved as so-called enemy organizations. But even further: Members of the National Socialist Party, members of the SA and SS, were not only excluded from all state employ but were not even allowed to serve as workmen in army plants.

The National Socialists in Czechoslovakia, however, were on the ground of this misrepresentation sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary.

Origin Purely Peaceable

As a matter of fact the Nazi Party storm troopers started without any aid, without any financial support by the state or Reich, or especially the Reichswehr, without any military training, without any military equipment. They had their origin in purely partisan needs and considerations.

Their purpose was and is exclusively the removal of communistic danger. Their training is calculated, without any emulation of the army, solely to serve the purposes of propaganda and enlightenment of the psychological mass effects of destruction of the Communist terror.

They are as much an institution for fostering a real spirit of community interest and for the overcoming of the previous class distinction as they are an auxiliary for alleviating economic distrust of the individual.

The Stahlhelm organization arose from the memory of a great period of commonly experienced trench life for the purpose of nourishing the tradition of old comradeship and finally also for the protection of the German nation against the Communist revolution menacing it since November, 1918.

It was a menace, incidentally, which those lands cannot judge which did not, like ourselves, possess millions of organized Communists and did not suffer under their terror like Germany.

Record Shows Purpose

The real purpose of these national organizations is best indicated by the actual manner of their fight and sacrifice. The Stormers alone as a result of murderous Communist attacks, attempts and acts of terror in a few years, suffered casualties of over 350 deaths and about 40,000 injured.

If today an attempt is being made in Geneva to count these organizations exclusively serving political purposes as part of the military force, then one might as well include fire departments, gymnastic societies, rowing clubs and sports associations in the military force.

When, however, at the same moment one does not count in the fully trained classes men in the remaining armies of the world, compared with whom ours are militarily completely untrained, when one purposely overlooks armed reserves of others but starts to count unarmed members of our political organizations, then the procedure is being practiced against which I am obliged to protest most sharply. If the world wants to destroy confidence in right and justice, then these are suitable methods.

Thus I have to make the following statement on behalf of the German nation and the German Government:

Germany has disarmed. She has fulfilled all the obligations imposed by the peace treaty far beyond the limits of all reasonableness, nay, of all common sense. Her army consists of 100,000 men. The strength and character of her police force are internationally fixed.

Now Being Disbanded

The auxiliary police enrolled during the days of revolution has an exclusively political character. In the critical days of revolution it had to replace part of the old police, regarded as unreliable by the new régime. Now that revolution has won the day it already is being disbanded and will be completely so before the end of the year.

Thereby Germany has morally the justifiable right to demand that highly armed states shall now also fulfill their obligations under the Versailles Treaty. The equality granted Germany in December has remained hitherto ineffective.

If France now again advances the thesis that equality should be correlated to security I have to ask two questions:

Firstly—Germany hitherto undertook obligations in connection with security arising from the signature of the Versailles Treaty, entry into the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact, the arbitration treaties, the pact for the prevention of war and the no-force declaration. What are the concrete guarantees of security which are to be undertaken by Germany in addition to her international obligations?

Secondly—What guarantees has Germany in return?

According to League of Nations figures, France possesses of airplanes in service 3046, Belgium 350, Poland 700, Czechoslovakia 670, to which are added unmeasured quantities of reserve airplanes, thousands of armored cars, thousands of heavy guns, as well as all technical means for conducting war with poisonous gases. Has not Germany more right, in view of its defenselessness and lack of weapons, to demand security than the armed states interbound by coalitions?

Will Follow World Lead

Germany nevertheless is ready at all times to assume further international obligations for security if other nations likewise are ready and Germany enjoys equal benefits therefrom. Germany would be ready without further ado to dissolve its whole military establishment and destroy the scanty remnant of arms left it if neighboring nations unreservedly do the same. If, however, the others are not willing to carry out the disarmament provisions under the Versailles Treaty, which is equally binding upon them, then Germany must at least insist on its claim to equality.

The German Government sees in the English plan a possible basis for solution of this question. It must, however, demand that she be not compelled to destroy the existing military system without being granted at least a qualitative equality. It must further ask that transformation of the the present military system, which was not desired by Germany but forced upon us by foreign nations, proceed bit by bit in exactly the same measure as the others actually disarm.

Germany is in the main agreed to accept a transitional period of five years for the establishment of its national security, in expectation that after this period Germany's real equalization with other nations will occur.

Germany's One Desire

Germany is further unqualifiedly ready to put forward no claims whatsoever to the concession of weapons if within a certain period the armed nations themselves destroy these offensive arms and if their further use is forbidden by international covenant. Germany has only a single desire—namely, to be able to preserve its independence and protect its border.

According to the French War Minister's statement of February, 1932, the French overseas forces, which are mostly colored, are used immediately in France. Thus he counts them explicitly among the home forces. Hence it is only just that these forces should be taken into account in the solution of this question.

It is unfair to omit from the count fully trained reservists on leave, while counting police forces only armed and trained for police duties as part of the German Army. It is totally impossible, however, to count organizations which solely serve political or educational or sportive purposes, and which enjoy no military training nor possess military equipments, as part of Germany's armed strength but in other countries not even to see them.

On the contrary, Germany would be willing at any time, in case international mutual control of armaments were agreed upon, to submit the above-named organizations to this control in order beyond peradventure of doubt to prove their completely unmilitary character—provided, of course, other states were equally willing regarding their organizations.

Ready to Disarm Wholly

Germany will reject no arms ban as too far-going so long as applied to all powers. In so far as arms are conceded to other powers Germany alone cannot be forbidden defensive weapons forever. We are ready to use our equality only to the extent laid down by negotiations.

All these demands do not imply arming up, but exclusively the desire that others arm down.

I take the occasion to welcome again in the name of the German Government the most farsighted and just plan of the Italian Chief of State to secure a closer confidence and working relationship between the four European major powers, England, France, Italy and Germany, through a special pact.

With Mussolini's idea that thus a bridge to an easier permanent understanding could be built, the German Government agrees with the deepest conviction. It will do its utmost to meet the other nations in so far as they are really inclined toward overcoming the difficulties standing in the way.

For President Roosevelt's proposal the German Government is indebted with warm thanks. It is ready immediately to indorse this method of remedying the international crisis, because it, too, believes that without a solution of the disarmament question no enduring economic recovery is imaginable.

To Secure Peace of World

It is ready to participate unselfishly in this labor of putting the political and economic conditions of the world in order.

As already stated, the German Government is equally convinced that there can be but one task today—namely, to secure the peace of the world. It also acknowledges without further ado the justice of reasons which, among others, are responsible for today's armaments.

Nevertheless, I feel obligated to assert that the fear of German invasion can under no circumstances be the reason for France's or Poland's present armaments, for this fear would be justified only by the existence of those modern weapons of aggression on the other side which are considerably more powerful than the instruments of modern defense.

Precisely these modern offensive weapons, however, Germany does not possess at all—neither heavy artillery, nor tanks, nor bombing planes, nor poison gases. The only nation whose fear of invasion can really be justified is Germany, who not only has been denied weapons of aggression, but even forbidden to conduct border defenses.

Germany is ready at any time to renounce aggressive weapons if the whole world also bans them. Germany is ready to join any solemn nonaggression pact because she thinks not of attack but of her security.

Welcomes Roosevelt Plan

In the realization of the American President's magnanimous proposal to put up the powerful United States as a guarantor of peace, Germany would see great tranquillization for all who are sincerely peace-minded.

We have no more ardent wish than to help finally in healing the wounds of the World War and Versailles, and Germany will choose no other path than that recognized by treaties as just.

The German Government desires to negotiate with other nations peacefully and amicably concerning all difficult questions of a political and economic nature. It knows that every military action in Europe, even in the event of total success, is out of all proportion if measured by the sacrifices entailed to the possible final gain.

The German Government and German people will not, however, under any circumstances, submit to being compelled to affix their signature to anything that would be tantamount to perpetuating Germany's disqualification. Any attempt through threats to impress the Government and people will no longer be able to make any impression.

It is conceivable that Germany will be violated in contravention of every right and every moral, principle, but it is unthinkable and out of the question that such an act will be given legal validity by ourselves through a signature.

If, in newspaper articles and unfortunate speeches, an attempt is made to threaten Germany with sanctions, then such monstrous procedure could only be regarded as punishment for demanding the disarmament treaties' fulfillment.

Would Cancel Treaties

Such procedure could only lead to a definitive moral and actual cancellation of the treaties themselves.

Germany, however, even in this case, would never renounce its peaceful demands. Responsibility for the political and economic consequences, the chaos that such an attempt would lead Europe into, would fall on those who resorted to such means against a people that are doing nothing to harm the world.

Each such attempt and each attempt to overpower Germany by means of a mere majority decision in contravention of the clear spirit of treaties could only be dictated by the intention to force us out of the conferences. The German people today, however, possess sufficient character not to thrust their participation in such case upon others, but would draw the only possible consequences, though with heavy heart.

As a nation under a perpetual stigma, it would also be difficult for us to remain within the League of Nations.

The German Government and people fully realize the crisis of our time. For years warnings have been issued from Germany about the methods which necessarily had to lead to this political and economic result. If the road hitherto trodden and the methods hitherto employed are continued, the end cannot be doubted.

After the apparent political successes of individual nations there will follow all the more serious economic and thereby also political catastrophes. To avoid them we regard the first and foremost task. Hitherto nothing effective has been undertaken against them.

If we are told by the rest of the world that certain sympathies might have been extended to the former Germany, I reply we certainly learned to know the consequences and effects of these sympathies in Germany and for Germany. Since the Versailles Peace Treaty the German people have been visited by political and economic misery, the vast extent of which the rest of the world cannot imagine.

Millions of existences destroyed, whole professional classes ruined, an enormous army unemployed—a mass of wretched misery whose full depth I should like to make the world understand by a single figure. Since the day of signature of this treaty, which as a work of peace was to lay the foundation for a new and better world for all, 224,900 men and women, old and young, of our German people have taken their lives, mostly through distress and destitution.

These incorruptible witnesses are accusers against the spirit and fulfillment of the treaty, from the effectiveness of which not only the rest of the world but also millions of men and women in Germany once expected blessings of grace.

May the other nations, however, understand from this Germany's firm determination to close at last a period of human errors in order to find the way to real conciliation, all upon a basis of equal rights.

Hitler Raises Hope Of Middle Classes

(Continued from Page 1)

and to the apparent further loss of national prestige.

Germany, especially its war and post-war generation, developed a state of pessimism in which only two possible solutions seemed to exist—either Bolshevism or "national reconstruction" along National Socialist lines. "Entweder-oder" (either-or) was a combination often heard on the lips of many intelligent Germans a few months ago.

"There will be no middle course here," said Chancellor Hitler at his first press interview after March 5, "either the red flag of Bolshevism will soon be hoisted, or Germany will refind itself."

Party Without Opposition

Today there exists no effective political opposition to the National Socialists; Social Democrats and Communists are politically annihilated, and the bourgeois parties are either, like the Nationalists, forced to follow in the National Socialist wake, or, like the Roman Catholic Center, are in helpless isolation.

Why did the former régime disappear so quickly and, as present conditions seem to indicate, so effectively?

As in all such questions, the answer lies partly in the static weakness of the former régime, and partly in the greater dynamic force of its successor. The fact that Herr Hitler had been in power some weeks before the March elections gave his party a strategic advantage, which it utilized to the full, particularly in repressing the more serious forms of opposition. "Liberal, Marxist and such opinions" were systematically crushed by a series of decrees, which suppressed their newspapers, election placards and election meetings. It was impossible for any parties but the National Socialists and the Nationalists to use the radio for election campaigning. It is admitted that the last election was not carried out in the atmosphere to which the Anglo-Saxon world is accustomed, but it is explained that this was due to the fact that Germany was passing through a revolution. Arrest or flight of opposition leaders and individual action on the part of overzealous supporters of the national revolution completed the process.

The National Socialists in their election campaign made clever propaganda out of the "devastating catastrophe of the last 14 years," for which they held the Social Democratic, framers of the Weimar Republic, responsible. The constitution on which it was built in 1918 has now gone. Even the tablet on the theater at Weimar in which it was drawn up has been removed. In fact in the eyes of a vast number of Germans the post-war Republic did not appear as a worthy German state form, but simply as an "institution of the Social Democrats."

Popular Ideal Lacking

In 1918 the Social Democrats took over the thankless task of seeking to reconstruct a country embittered by a lost war. In this task they did not have the whole support even of the workers, since many went over to the more vigorous Communist Party. In home politics they rarely had a free hand to carry out their own program, and in the foreign field were forced to compromise, which appeared as yielding to the Allied Powers. Weakness within the party, and lack of good leadership also accounted for their collapse. They failed to touch the imagination of the people. They failed to appeal to a tangible ideal to evoke the hero worship which Herr Adolf Hitler has called forth.

The future historian will note the practical failure of the Marxist philosophy in Germany. In Marxist economic interpretation of history is a fatalism which produced a "laissez-faire" attitude—a belief that some kind of mechanical process of evolution would bring mankind to its final goal regardless of leadership. German Marxism fell before the emotional appeal of German nationalism.

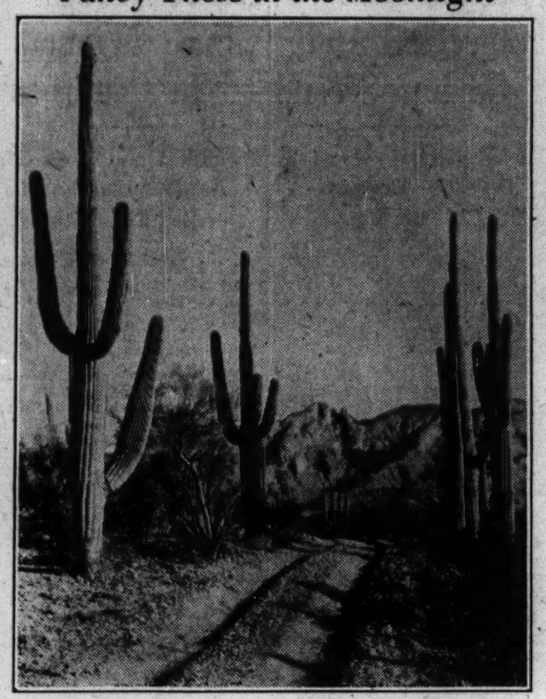
But all that has been said only accounts for the failure of the former parties in power. While the bourgeois parties were busying themselves in the months gone by with ideas as to powers of the president, what kind of dictatorship Germany should have, whether collective or individual, Herr Adolf Hitler was slowly but surely consolidating his power in the country, both as a movement and as a party. While the other parties were ruminating, he was at work.

Almost all the bourgeois parties were against the Weimar Constitution since its inception. They may be said to have plowed the land and allowed the seeds of unrest to grow, but it was Hitler's organizing ability which enabled him to reap the harvest. He centered in himself "the protesting idealism of depressed German youth." The National Socialist revolution, it should be emphasized, was put through by a party which appealed to the middle class of Germany and the German youth. In addition Herr Adolf Hitler was greatly helped in his work by the abilities of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, whose understanding of mass psychology and whose application of this knowledge to existing circumstances are now being carried on from the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, which he heads.

Herr Adolf Hitler and the German revolution triumphed on March 5, because they promised hope to a despairing people, tired of the operations of a parliamentary system which had ceased to function satisfactorily because it sought to function in an atmosphere devoid of that factor of compromise which is essential to its proper working.

A great upheaval has taken place in Germany. Many Germans feel a new freedom, and hope for a greater and better "Deutschtum."

Fancy These in the Moonlight



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From the Collection of "Studies of the Southwest" by Al Buehman, Tucson, Ariz.

THIS IS THE WAY CACTUS GROWS IN ARIZONA

They Call it the Tall Sahuara. Botanically, it is Cereus Gigantia, and Seen Against the Vivid Blue of a Desert Sky Is Something to Remember.

This particular kind of cacti grows profusely in the vicinity of an exclusive girls' school near Tucson, and the picture depicts a scene along a road near the school. Not a road for speed, but who would not rather linger in such a spot?

Roosevelt Clarifies Policy on Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

tional sovereign, could only say, "I have communicated your message to my Government in order that it may receive their fullest consideration."

At the other extreme, President Rodriguez of Mexico, in the light of the nonintervention pledge inherent in the President's plans, hastened to say, "The four specific points of action which you indicate as immediate and secondary objectives of the disarmament conference will be supported by Mexico's delegation in Geneva."

Cuba, which, through the Platt Amendment, might have seen American marines on its soil, saw its President Machado say, "The historical moment in which we live demands the measures wisely indicated by Your Excellency and Cuba offers her unconditional adherence and decided coöperation."

King Gustav of Sweden, King Christian of Denmark, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, all were able to accept the President's proposals unreservedly. President Albert Kviels of Latvia, President Walther Schulthess of the Swiss Confederation, and President Arias of Panama also gave their acceptance. President Albert Lebrun of France had to refer the proposal to his government, in a welcoming spirit.

These replies are building up a powerful atmosphere of cordiality, and a world opinion which it will be difficult for any nation to resist. Curiously, in the French and German reactions here the rôles which had been expected by the highest administration counselors and by many observers were reversed.

The message was really addressed to Germany, in an attempt to remove the rearmament menace and the fear of a German attack on the Polish Corridor. It was thought that France would be delighted with this sponsorship of its case. And it was also felt that Chancellor Adolf Hitler might be embarrassed.

But to the contrary Herr Hitler gladly gave support to the requested commitments and France grumbled. Even Premier Edouard Daladier's acceptance, which was inevitable because last December France had also accepted the MacDonald disarmament plan, is couched in general terms and accompanied by multiple reserves in the officially inspired press.

Pertinax, for example, writes in the Baltimore Sun that M. Daladier's statement was carefully worded so as not to involve any definite comment. He adds, "However, M. Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, who will go to Geneva presently, already has been instructed to emphasize that a probationary period of five years will elapse before war material and military effectives which now contribute to the making of the French Army can be cut down.

"During those five years it will be possible for France to determine whether the German policy can be trusted to be peaceful; whether the international control upon all kinds of national armaments would be really efficient, and above everything else, whether the signatories of the eventual convention of disarmament would evince such international spirit as to make it certain that sanctions would be enforced against any state which has not fully carried out its pledge."

This view of French policy, while perhaps somewhat extreme, is nevertheless regarded officially here as substantially accurate. In other words, France puts Germany on probation for five years regarding its peaceful intentions, and the rest of the world on probation to see if they would spring to France's aid in case of trouble.

These are clearly difficult hurdles for the Roosevelt and MacDonald plans to surmount, and for the moment the chief obstacle to quick disarmament success seems to be France.

Bennett Is Truly 'Man of High Degree'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, May 17

"A gentleman of high degree" might be a fitting title for Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada.

McMaster University, at Hamilton, conferred the degree of L.L. D. upon him May 15, and on May 19 the University of New Brunswick will follow suit.

This will total 12 L.L. D.'s and 3 D. C. L.'s—five of these degrees being from American universities.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Maude G. Osgood, New Hampshire.
Miss Bernice D. Osgood, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Ethel Dolan, California.
Loren Woodworth, California.
Celestine H. Doelman, New York.
Helen D. Ullmann, New York.
Mrs. W. E. Goodwin, Wyoming.
W. E. Goodwin, Wyoming.
Edna Johnson, Maine.
Mrs. Vera M. Abbe, Massachusetts.
Robye Kepler, Pennsylvania.
Sarita Rodriguez, New York.
Walbridge Parson, Ohio.
Frances M. Abell, Minnesota.
Cornelia Hindman Reid, Massachusetts.
Mabel Louise Newins, Massachusetts.
Eleanor Ridlon, Maine.
Lillis Wilcox, Massachusetts.
Sally Rahn, Pennsylvania.
Dorothy Peterson, Massachusetts.
Marjorie S. Dayton, New York.
Mary Tillinghast, Minnesota.
Marion Mason, Massachusetts.
Elizabeth Perry, New York.
Mildred Crowley, Massachusetts.
Kathleen Shaw, Massachusetts.
Elizabeth Di Pesa, Massachusetts.
Ruth Hazelton, Maine.
Virginia Hill, Maine.
Ruth Knowlton, Connecticut.
Jane Bickford, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sterling, Connecticut.
Sara Seton, New York.
Sarah Libby Frankel, Connecticut.
Anna B. Lindbrig, New York.

Munich to Attest Hitler Conception Of Proud Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—As a fitting expression of the revolution, Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decided to build imposing headquarters for the National Socialist Party in Munich, the South German capital.

According to the plans, the headquarters will be immense in conception and will necessitate the buying up of many houses next to the "Brown House."

In order to carry out his avowed intention of making Munich an art center for the new Germany, the Chancellor has accepted plans for an art exhibition building near the English Garden, for a large museum of theatrical art, one for contemporary history and a state residence for the Statthalter (Governor) of Bavaria.

And what a treat!—this gayly tempting cereal at your breakfast place!

It starts your day off right—just to see these crisp, golden flakes in your cereal bowl!

They *look* good—and they *are* good! Plain with milk or cream . . . or, better yet, with fruit or berries . . . they keep their promise of something mighty good to eat!

There's energy, too, in these dainty toasted hearts of corn. *Quick* energy for busy hours. Have Post Toasties for breakfast—tomorrow! It's grand for lunch or supper, too! A product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective Corps! Send your name and address, with TWO Post Toasties box-tops, to Inspector Post, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., for badge and Detective Manual. This offer good until October 15, 1933.)

WHITER? YOU BET! IT WASHES CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER WITHOUT SCRUBBING

Now my clothes last 2 or 3 times longer

"SINCE I stopped abusing my clothes every week—since I began *soaking* out the dirt instead of scrubbing it out against a metal washboard—I must have saved at least $100. For clothes washed the safe 'scrubless' Rinso way last 2 or 3 times longer. And they come shades whiter, too—even without boiling!"

The Rinso way of washing clothes is the *modern* way. So easy on you—so easy on your hands—so wonderfully easy on the clothes!

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as puffed-up soaps—*even in hardest water.* Great in washers, too—and simply grand for dishes! Get the BIG package.

Rinso

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

Judge Nisley's by quality—not by price

She wrote: "I shall buy from manufacturers or stores which pay fair wages!"

We quote her letter in part:-

"It occurred to me to wonder about the reasonable price which you ask for what must be good shoes. While we are all very grateful to be able to buy commodities at reasonable prices in these days of lowered incomes, Monitor readers do not want to benefit at the expense of others;—I shall buy from manufacturers or stores which pay fair wages."

Our reply in part:-

"Our workers are among the highest paid in the industry. In support of this we invite investigation by any Christian Science Monitor reader where our two factories are located. Our factories are at 110 West Long Street, Columbus, Ohio and at Newark, Ohio."

A tie with a new effect on the vamp. Named in honor of the Robinson family. Provided in Admiralty blue, black and white.

Today's Miss King and her family coat-of-arms.

If you are a King just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

Nisley $4 Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

Chiffon and Service Hose 50c Only 2 prs. ($1) to a customer. Finer Grade, 75c, two prs. $1.35

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 143 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Brandt Pitches Three-Hit Ball As Boston Wins

Brooklyn Dodgers Climb in National League Baseball Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	8	.692
New York	16	8	.667
Brooklyn	13	11	.522
Cincinnati	13	13	.500
St. Louis	14	14	.500
Boston	14	16	.467
Chicago	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	8	20	.286

Results May 17

Boston 8, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

The Boston Braves won their second straight baseball game yesterday from the Cincinnati Reds in the National League, 8 to 0. Big Ed Brandt pitched three-hit ball for the Tribe, yielding only three singles. Wally Berger and Randy Moore continued their sensational hitting for the Braves, each collecting three safeties. One of Berger's was his eighth home run of the season, which makes him a major league leader in that department.

Bob Smith started for the Reds, but the Braves drove him to the showers in the fifth. Brandt made as many hits himself as he allowed the entire Cincinnati team.

Brooklyn took third place in the standing yesterday by rallying for three runs in the ninth inning, to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 2. It was the third successive game in which the Dodgers have produced a winning rally in the ninth. With the score tied at 2-all, O'Doul and Frederick came through with singles. A squeeze bunt by Tony Cuccinello let O'Doul score, and when Flowers and Judge followed with triples, two more runs came in. Hollis Thurston, who relieved Heimach in the Brooklyn box in the fifth, was the winning pitcher. Martin hit a single, double and triple for the Cardinals.

The Pittsburgh Pirates pounded the ball during the early innings yesterday and beat Philadelphia, 6 to 4. The victory tightened the club's grip on first place in the pennant race. The Pirates made three runs in the first inning off John Berly and two more in the third while Collins was pitching. The Phillies batted Larry French out of the box in the fourth inning, but could not do a thing with the relief pitching of Hal Smith, right-handed rookie. The scores by innings:

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	—	8	13	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	1

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Smith, Frey, Rixey and Lombardi, Manion. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 46m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	—	5	11	1
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Heimach, Thurston and Lopez; Walker, Johnson and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Thurston. Losing piteher—Johnson. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 12m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	—	6	13	0
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	11	1

Batteries—French, Smith and Padden; Berly, Collins and Davis. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Pfirman, McGrew and Moran. Time—1h. 59m.

Illinois Increases Its Lead in Big Ten Race

Big Ten Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst.	P.C.
Illinois	6	1	85	41	.857
Minnesota	4	1	46	33	.800
Indiana	3	1	41	21	.750
Michigan	3	1	30	19	.750
Northwestern	3	2	39	26	.600
Purdue	2	2	27	38	.500
Wisconsin	3	3	37	32	.500
Iowa	1	2	13	29	.333
Ohio State	0	5	15	43	.000
Chicago	0	7	34	85	.000

Results May 17

Wisconsin 3, Northwestern 2 (13 innings).
Illinois 20, Chicago 7.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 18—By a score of 20 to 7, University of Illinois defeated University of Chicago in a Big Ten baseball game at Greenwood Field here yesterday. The visiting Indians pounded four Maroon pitchers for a total of 18 hits, and 12 errors by the locals helped to fatten the scoring. Nine of the Illini runs were made in the last inning. Chicago batters hit two visiting pitchers, C. C. Carlson '34, and D. N. Smith '33, for nine safeties. It was the sixth victory in seven starts for Illinois, strengthening its lead in the title race. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	4	2	0	1	0	0	4	9	—	20	18	4
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	—	7	9	12

Batteries—Carlson, Smith and Chervinko for Illinois; Langford, Straske, Ruel, Baker and Lewis for Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., May 18—N. A. Pacetti '33, University of Wisconsin's big right-hander, pitched and batted his team to a Big Ten baseball victory over Northwestern University here yesterday, 3 to 2, in 13 innings.

Pacetti held the Purple to nine hits and his double drove in the deciding run, scoring J. J. Croft '33, whose hitting and fielding rivaled Pacetti's for honors of the game. Croft accepted eight chances at second base without an error and hit safely twice.

A triple by M. F. Bocek '34 and a single by C. W. Valcek '35 figured in Wisconsin's first two runs which were scored in the third inning. Roy Auguston '34, with a triple and two singles, led his team's attack, one of his hits accounting for a score in the seventh, while a double by Alfred E. Pederson '35, a passed ball and an error gave Northwestern its other run. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	10	2
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	9	2

Batteries—Pacetti and Smilgoff; Harris and Potter. Umpires—Schuler and Wooten.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	24	13	.667
New Orleans	24	15	.615
Birmingham	21	15	.583
Nashville	17	17	.500
Chattanooga	17	17	.500
Atlanta	17	18	.486
Little Rock	11	22	.333
Knoxville	8	23	.258

Results May 17

Memphis 10, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans 7, Nashville 6.
Little Rock 7, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 4, Birmingham 3.

Club Nicknames Add Color To Major League Baseball

Interesting Incidents Attached to Most Titles—Pittsburgh Club Became Pirates During Players' League Period in 1890

Back in the days when baseball was not the slugging game it is today, the St. Louis National League Baseball Club was owned and operated by a gentleman named Frank de Haas Robinson. One day while Mr. Robinson was entering the park to watch his hired athletes, a young woman rudely bumped into him and hurried on without a hint of apology. Gazing after her in apparent disgust, the St. Louis owner was impressed by the bright red hat she wore and the attractive manner in which it flashed in the sunlight. A moment later Mr. Robinson smiled, for a new idea had come to him. Several days later the St. Louis Nationals appeared on the field in new uniforms, gayly trimmed with cardinal.

Thus the St. Louis Cardinals acquired a nickname. For many years that name has been retained. Today, however, instead of meaning the color, the word "Cardinals" actually stands for the two red birds perched on the bat across the front of every uniform. The addition of the red birds was the idea of that brilliant Cardinal official and founder of the chain store system in baseball—Branch Rickey.

Every major league baseball club has a nickname and in several cases an interesting story is attached to this name. Perhaps one of the most interesting is the tale of how the Pittsburgh club became the "Pirates."

Story Behind Pirates

The name originated many years ago as a result of an incidence growing out of the players' baseball war back in 1890. During that year, which was one of the most troublesome in the history of the national game, there were two competing leagues in the major field—the American Association, and the National League. In 1890 a majority of the players from both leagues, taking it into their heads to run the game themselves, seceded from the organized circuits and formed the Players' League.

The struggle for mastery was a bitter one, but organized baseball finally won out.

One of the terms of the peace agreement was that all players of the Players' League were to return to the clubs to which they were attached prior to the organizing of the outlaw circuit. Among the players who left the Philadelphia club of the American Association were Louis Bierbauer and Harry Stovey, these men having jumped respectively to the Brooklyn and Boston clubs in the Players' League. However, when the reserve list of the Philadelphia club was announced following the peace agreement, the names of Bierbauer and Stovey failed to appear on it. Under the laws of baseball at that time, any player not on a reserve list, was free to sign with whom he pleased.

The Pittsburgh management, being on the alert, promptly stepped in and signed Bierbauer, who at that time was a star. The American Association raised a protest, but Pittsburgh was right and the matter was dropped. Through this smart move, which was called "stealing," the Pittsburgh Nationals became "Pirates" and that name has stuck.

Writers Name Yankees

When the "Yankees" first came to New York back in 1903, they played on the crest of a rise at Broadway and 165th Street. For this reason they were called the "Hilltoppers." Joseph Gordon was owner of the club at that time, and because he was a member of the Gordon Clan, the team also answered to such names as "Kilties" and "Highlanders." These names failed to "click," however, so the New York baseball writers held a meeting and decided upon the name "Yankees."

Records show that in 1875 the present St. Louis Browns were playing semiprofessional ball and wore brown caps and stockings. When they entered the National League in 1876, they were named the "Browns." Later they were members of the American Association before entering the American League in 1902.

The National League team in Chicago was at one time known as the White Stockings and later as "Anson's Colts," after the famous player of years ago. When Mr. Anson left the club, a new name was necessary. One of the Chicago newspapers picked on the name "Cubs," this because it carried the same impression as "Colts" and was extremely short, thereby fitting nicely with headlines.

Cleveland acquired the name "Indians" in 1916, at a meeting between James C. Dunn, then owner of the club, and the newspaper men of that city. The team had formerly been known as the "Naps," after Napoleon Lajoie, one of the greatest ball players the major leagues have ever seen.

Cincinnati in the National League and Boston in the American both wear red stockings. Cinci started out in baseball as the "Red Stockings," but later that was shortened to the "Reds," their present nickname. The title "Red Sox" has remained with Boston for many years.

Comiskey Finds Name

The first year Chicago had a club in the American League that team was called the "White Sox" as the late Charles A. Comiskey shortened the name of "White Stockings" which the Chicago National League Club had used in the early 70s and 80s.

Detroit was originally known as the "Wolverines." Some time ago, however, a Detroit newspaper editor nicknamed the club "Tigers," because of their striped stockings, and also because "Wolverines" was too long.

The name "Phillies" was attached to the Philadelphia Nationals by popular vote of the people and was, of course, taken from the name of the city.

Fred F. Mitchell, business manager of the Boston Braves and also coach of baseball at Harvard University, tells about his club's name. "Many years ago the Boston Nationals were owned by James E. Gaffney and this gentleman was the founder of the name 'Braves.' I do not know how he came to pick this title. However, at that time his club was weak and usually lost by a one-sided score. Perhaps he figured that his players had to be Braves to go out there and take a beating every game. At least the name started in some such manner and always has been kept. Before that time the club was known as the 'Doves,' which was the name of the owner."

Although it is often used, "Senators" is not the correct name for the Washington club. At home in Washington, D. C., the team is called "Nationals." This name came by popular vote of the public and is proper.

Helen Wills Moody May Tie Net Record

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Helen Wills, who says she is playing her "usual" game and that means just about the best tennis in the world, sails Saturday for the Wimbledon championships with an opportunity to round out a competitive record that may stand for all time.

The thought of setting any record was furthest from her mind as she arrived in New York yesterday for shopping and practice before her departure early Saturday in the Statendam but the fact remains she has an opportunity to tie Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's record of six Wimbledon singles titles.

The acquisition of her sixth all-England title would make her total for major tournaments 18—six Wimpledon, eight United States championships and four French—which is just six more than the number won by Mlle. Lenglen in her reign over the courts from 1919 through 1926.

"Really, I didn't know that," she said, when it was pointed out a triumph this year would raise her Wimbledon championships to six and the same number as the great French woman player. "I have to stop and count up on my fingers to know how many times I've won at Wimbledon."

It was in 1924, just after she had won the Olympic title at Paris, that Mrs. Moody made her first appearance at Wimbledon and her last losing one there. Mrs. L. A. Godfree, the then Kitty McKane, defeated her in the finals. She returned to win the title in 1927-28-29-30 and 32. An indisposition in Paris in 1929 prevented her competing at London that year.

Southern California's Infant Sport Growing

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (AP)—Southern California's infant sport, rowing, born of the Olympic Games less than a year ago, stepped out of its swaddling clothes yesterday.

The stepping-out process was brought about by Cornell University's acceptance of an invitation to participate in the national regatta on the marine course at Long Beach, July 8.

Cornell will join Harvard for the first time in the history of rowing.

Opponents for the three eastern eights will be Washington, Pacific coast champion; California, 1932 Olympic champion over the 2000-meter course, and the University of California at Los Angeles, which is participating in the sport for the first season.

Yale, considered to be the sprint championship crew of the East, was the first to accept the invitation of U. C. L. A. to compete.

Under present plans the regatta will extend over two days, with preliminary heats of three boats each July 7. The third-place eight in each race would be eliminated and the other two would go into the finals the following afternoon.

Cornell Nine Gets Into Victory Column

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	8	2	.800
Harvard	4	1	.800
Yale	6	2	.750
Dartmouth	3	4	.429
Pennsylvania	3	6	.333
Cornell	1	5	.167
Princeton	0	5	.000

Results May 17

Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 2.
Cornell 7, Pennsylvania 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., May 18—Cornell won its first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League victory of the 1933 season here yesterday as part of a doubleheader. Pennsylvania won the first game, 5 to 2, and then Cornell came back to win, 7 to 6. Both contests were seven-inning affairs.

A home run with the bases filled in the second inning by N. F. Treretola '33, pinch-hitting for R. G. Kelly '33, gave Penn sufficient margin in the first game. Cornell trailed, 4 to 0, going into the fourth inning of the second affair. Three runs in the fourth and four in the next session provided the winning runs. Scores by innings:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	4	1	0	0	0	x	—	5	6	2
Cornell	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Kelly, Jackson and Perina; Williams and Johnston. Winning pitcher—Jackson. Umpires—Livingston and Warner. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	0	3	4	0	x	—	7	10	4
Pennsylvania	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	—	6	4	2

Batteries—Pross and Johnston; Sked, Powhida, Jackson, Kelly and Treretola. Losing pitcher—Powhida. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—1h. 38m.

Cornell Oarsmen Work

ITHACA, N. Y., May 18 (AP)—With the promise of a trip to the west coast before them, Cornell University oarsmen have buckled down to win places on the squad which will compete in the Long Beach intercollegiate regatta July 8. Fourteen persons, including oarsmen, Coach James Wray and Manager John H. Norris of Irvington, N. J., will make the trip. Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of athletics, yesterday wired Cornell's acceptance of an invitation to enter the regatta. The Cornell squad will continue training after the final dual meet with Syracuse Saturday, hoping to balance a poor season by a good showing on the coast. Cornell lost to Syracuse, Navy, Yale and Princeton in earlier races. Coach Wray said the training period will be devoted to a search for starboard oarsmen in which the squad has been weak all season. He intimated he might switch port oarsmen to starboard to fill some of the gaps.

Senators Best Cleveland And Go Into Second

Yankees Retain Lead by Defeating Detroit—Chicago Wins

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	9	.640
Washington	18	11	.621
Cleveland	17	12	.586
Chicago	16	11	.577
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Detroit	11	15	.423
St. Louis	11	16	.379
Boston	8	17	.320

Results May 17

New York 4, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Boston 7, St. Louis 3.

After their slugging match of the day before, Washington and Cleveland played a close baseball game yesterday in the American League which the Senators won by the score of 3 to 2. The triumph placed the winners in undisputed possession of second place in the standing and pushed the Indians to third. Alvin Crowder went the distance in the Washington box and was given good support. His team mates fielded without an error and collected 10 safeties off Cleveland's star boxman, Wes Ferrell. Manager Joe Cronin led his Senators at bat with four out of four.

Playing their first home game against western rivals, the New York Yankees defeated the Detroit Tigers yesterday, 4 to 1, and held their slim lead in the junior circuit race. Lefty Gomez pitched his usual game and would have had a shutout except for his own wild throw in the eighth. Carl Fischer kept pace with Gomez in matter of hits while he was in the box, but his wildness was costly. Bill Dickey drove in two runs for the Yankees and made three hits. Hayworth's triple for the Tigers was the longest hit of the game.

The Chicago White Sox rallied for five runs in the eighth inning yesterday and triumphed over the Philadelphia Athletics, 5 to 2. Al Simmons played his first game at Philadelphia since donning a White Sox uniform making three hits. He drove in one run and scored another himself. Ed Durham pitched seven innings for Chicago, then left for a pinch hitter. Jimmy Foxx hit a home run for the Athletics in the fourth inning.

George Pipgras made a successful début yesterday in a Boston Red Sox uniform by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 7 to 3. The former Yankee right-hander yielded eight safeties, only one of them longer than a single. Hodapp and Alexander led the Boston attack, each making three hits. Two of Hodapp's were doubles. Pipgras drove in two runs with a single. George Blaeholder pitched well for the Browns until the Red Sox got to him in the eighth. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	—	3	10	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	8	1

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Ferrell and Myatt. Umpires—Owens and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 33m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	x	—	4	7	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	6	1

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Fischer, Wyatt and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—	5	7	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	1

Batteries—Durham, Faber and Berry, Grube; Walberg, Peterson, Dietrich and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Peterson. Umpires—Kolls, Dineen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 2m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	x	—	7	13	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	3	8	0

Batteries—Pipgras and Ferrell; Blaeholder, Gray and Shea. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h.

Defending Champion Is Beaten by Solomon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—Seymour Solomon, New York ranking player, eliminated Marcus Schussheim, defending champion, in a quarterfinal-round match in the United States table tennis championship here last night. Solomon, who ranks No. 6, won in straight games, 21—16, 24—22, 27—25.

Sidney Heitner and Lloyd Waterson, both of New York, reached the semifinal round yesterday. Waterson defeated Bernard Joel, 20—22, 21—18, 21—15, 24—22, and Heitner emerged victor after a five-game battle with Moe Schulman. The scores were 17—21, 21—16, 21—14, 17—21, 21—17.

In the women's singles competition Helen Ovenden of Chicago and Mrs. Fan Pockrose of New York reached the final round. Miss Ovenden defeated Helen Sickles of Newark, N. J., 21—18, 21—9, and Iris Little of Maplewood, N. J., 21—9, 21—14, 21—18. Mrs. Pockrose downed Constance Little of Maplewood, N. J., 23—21, 21—15 and Anne Sigman of Brooklyn, 23—21, 21—16.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	14	10	.583
Milwaukee	13	10	.565
Minneapolis	14	11	.560
Toledo	14	12	.538
Indianapolis	11	12	.478
St. Paul	12	15	.444
Kansas City	12	16	.429
Louisville	11	15	.423

Results May 17

Toledo 7, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 5, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 2.
Indianapolis at Kansas City (rain).

College Tennis Results

Amherst 5, M. I. T. 4.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Manhattan 8.
Dartmouth 9, Lehigh 0.
Harvard 9, Holy Cross 0.
Haverford 9, Penn M. C. 0.
Middlebury 7, St. Lawrence 2.
Providence 7, Conn. State 2.
West Point 7, Fordham 2.

Japan Leads Ireland

DUBLIN, May 18 (AP)—Japan today won the first two singles matches of its second-round series in Davis Cup tennis competition with Ireland, Ryosuke Nunoi, the Japanese champion, defeating G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish ace, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5, and Jiro Sato winning from E. A. Maguire, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

College Lacrosse Results

Brown 13, Tufts 0.
Cornell 22, Colgate 6.

Horned Frogs Sure Winners In Conference

Second Time Texas Has Not Won Southwest Baseball Title

Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	9	1	55	30	.900
Texas	8	3	77	41	.750
Texas A. & M.	5	5	71	59	.500
Baylor	3	8	37	48	.375
Southern Methodist	0	10	32	94	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 18—Winning their eighth and ninth straight victories, while Texas A. & M. College was splitting a two-game series with the University of Texas, the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs clinched the 1933 Southwest Conference baseball championship last week. The title victory for the Frogs came after a long, uphill fight. The final games of the season will be staged this week, Baylor meeting the University of Texas in a two-game series. The results of these contests, however, will have no effect on the standing, except that by winning both games Baylor can move into a tie with the Texas Aggies, who finished the season with a .500 percentage. Texas is assured of a second. Since 1915, the year the Southwest Conference was founded, the Longhorns have won every baseball crown except in 1923 and 1931.

Texas Christian University started the season poorly, dropping the first Conference contest to the Texas nine, and then winning its next four games by close margins. The turning point came two weeks ago when the Horned Frogs defeated the favored Texas nine, Baylor, and Texas A. & M. College all in one week.

The Frogs cinched a tie for first place by defeating Southern Methodist University 8 to 0 and Baylor University 9 to 2. Texas A. & M. College knocked the Longhorns out of the chance for a possible tie by winning the last game of a two-game series, 7 to 3. The Steers nosed out the Aggies in the first game, 10 to 9. Southern Methodist ended the season with a 3-to-2 loss to Baylor. The Mustangs failed to gain a victory this season in 10 starts.

Enid Wilson Wins In British Final

GLENEAGLES, Scot., May 18 (AP)—Enid Wilson today won her third successive British Women's Golf championship as she defeated Diana Plumpton in the 36-hole final match, 5 and 4.

GLENEAGLES, Scotland, May 18 (By Canadian Press)—Enid Wilson, holder of the women's British golf championship for the last two years, yesterday won her semifinal match from Doris Park of Gullane, 5 and 4.

Miss Wilson's path seemed aided by the result of the other semifinal tilt, which eliminated Diana Fishwick, former champion and holder of the English title.

Diana Plumpton of Frinton-on-Sea used her putter with telling effect and gained the victory over Miss Fishwick on the eighteenth hole, 1 up.

Fourth-round matches played during the morning resulted as follows: Miss Wilson won from Mrs. Clement of Ringway, 4 and 3; Miss Fishwick beat Nan Baird, St. Nicholas, 3 and 1; Miss Plumpton defeated Barbara Daniell, Berkshire, on the nineteenth, and Miss Park turned back Phyllis Wade, Ferndown, on the twentieth.

Miss Plumpton, a dark-haired girl who plays in determined fashion, has been the sensation of the tournament. Besides her great victory in yesterday's crucial match against Miss Fishwick, she put out in an earlier round the former English closed champion, Wanda Morgan.

Miss Plumpton and Miss Fishwick staged a ding-dong battle, Holes were halved until the ninth, when Miss Fishwick took a lead. The two were playing at par or thereabouts and the procession of halved holes continued until Miss Plumpton overcame her deficit of 1, and then on the last green captured victory with a fine putt.

Another triumph for Miss Wilson will enable her to emulate the feats of Cecille Leitch and Lady Margaret Scott, who won the title for three successive years.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 4, Mass. State 3.
Bowdoin 14, Maine 11.
Cornell 7, Pennsylvania 6.
Colby 7, Bates 5.
Crane 9, American 1.
Drexel 7, Albright 6.
Haverford 11, Penn. M. C. 4.
Holy Cross 7, Middlebury 0.
Illinois 20, Chicago 7.
Illinois College 10, Shurtleff 4.
Joliet J. C. 9, Aurora 2.
Lebanon Valley 1, Susquehanna 0.
Lake Forest 3, North Central 0.
Lafayette 4, Rutgers 2.
Muhlenberg 6, Lehigh 4.
North Carolina 11, Annapolis 3.
New York 14, Stevens 4.
New Hampshire 6, Conn. State 2.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 2.
Penn. State 5, Dickinson 3.
Syracuse 10, Clarkson 5.
Trinity 18, Wesleyan 7.
Temple 7, Villanova 2.
Upsala 9, Panzer 8.
Union 4, Williams 3.
Wisconsin 3, Northwestern 2.
Wagner 11, Cooper Union 5.
Western S. T. 10, Ball Teachers 0.
Yale 8, Providence 4.

Gets Big Ten Medal

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—The University of Minnesota Big Ten medal, awarded annually to the outstanding senior athlete and scholar, is becoming a family matter. Kenneth "Dutch" Gay '33, football and baseball star, two of whose brothers previously gained the honor, holds this year's award. Gay has won two letters as a football lineman and this year is earning his second as first baseman on the baseball varsity. C. J. Gay '22 won the medal in 1922 and C. A. Gay '29 a few years later. Both played football. The three are from Moose Lake, Minn.

Sarasen Leads, One Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON, Mass., May 18—Gene Sarasen, United States open champion, finished 1 up at the Weston Golf Club on Francis deS. Ouimet, former national amateur champion, yesterday at the end of the first half of their 36-hole exhibition match. The second 18 holes will be played at the Charles River C. C. Sarasen and Ouimet scored 38's going out. Sarasen returned in 33 and Ouimet in 39.

College Golf Results

Amherst 4, Worcester P. I. 2.
Brown 8, Providence 1.
Dartmouth 6, Middlebury 0.
Fordham 9, St. Francis 0.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 1.
Tufts 5, M. I. T. 1.
Williams 9, Union 6.

U. S. Intervention Ended by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

sovereign nation. This means that the small and the large countries will be asked to arbitrate their difficulties, and upon a similar basis.

What this means to Haiti, where the last of the marines will be withdrawn within a short time, and to Cuba, where political forces opposed to the Government have sought to cause the United States Government to send in troops to restore order, is not difficult to decide. In Cuba, particularly, it means that internal disorders must be solved by Cubans. It should mean more stable government, for government leaders will be less likely to bring down the wrath of opposing parties if the United States is not to stand behind them.

Reliance on Diplomacy

Just what non-intervention will mean in those Central American countries like Costa Rica and El Salvador which refuse to abide by the 1923 treaty calling upon all Central American republics to refuse recognition to governments, in that area, coming into power through revolution is too early to decide. There will be the dangerous possibility, if revolutions do occur, that American property may be destroyed and that American lives will be sacrificed. Under the Roosevelt message United States marines will not go south no matter what happens. The first instance of trouble arising out of revolution will test the feasibility of diplomatic pressure.

Probably no instance of American intervention has so roused the Latin-American nations as the sending of United States marines into Nicaragua. And yet, curiously enough this very intervention paved the way for what President Roosevelt has demanded of the world powers. It was during 1927 that political events in Nicaragua, a small Central American republic where the banana leaf and the manaca palm are physical blessings on a hot day, were assuming serious proportions.

An up-country general named Moncada and leader of a dissatisfied group of Nicaraguans was trying to get control of the Government. This general had an army, and a good one, too. He was making things unpleasant for the Nicaraguan President. About this time Calvin Coolidge, then President of the United States, decided that things had gone far enough, and that America's vested interests were in danger. Consequently, he sent Mr. Henry L. Stimson, afterward American Secretary of State, to the harassed republic and told him to end the row.

Ballots Supplant Bullets

Mr. Stimson traveled South, rode inland on a hot, stuffy train, found Moncada, talked to him, arranged that the ballot instead of the bullet would decide who was to be the next President of Nicaragua. He promised that the United States marines should supervise the election, and then he came back to America. President Coolidge was satisfied, Nicaragua was satisfied and Mr. Stimson was satisfied—but not for the reason which might be supposed.

Mr. Stimson's satisfaction arose from the proof that armed force was not essential to settle political disputes. It is true that the United States marines again entered Nicaragua. But they actually went, bent upon a peaceful mission, to act as umpires for the election of a President. Mr. Stimson showed to Latin America, some years later, how sincere he was in the belief that American marines belonged on United States shores and ships, when he arranged for the gradual withdrawal of all troops from Nicaraguan soil.

The policy of diplomatic intervention, and in this case I mean intervention to secure good will, is not original with President Roosevelt. President Coolidge sent Mr. Dwight W. Morrow to Mexico, where America was as popular as a furnace fire on a hot summer day. Mr. Morrow went south as United States Ambassador. It did not take him long to convince official Mexico that an American was a buen hombre, in fact—that is what the Mexicans soon called him.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, shortly after his election as President of the United States, set forth on a good-will trip to South America. Again inter-American relations came a step closer. During his Administration troubles arose between Paraguay and Bolivia, and between Peru and Colombia. The United States sat in with a committee of neutrals and tried to help solve the issues causing armed conflict.

If Latin America will glance back across the last few years it will discover that the United States has scrupulously avoided any thought of further intervention. It has agreed to get out of Haiti, it has withdrawn its marines from Nicaragua, it has refused to go into Cuba despite the pressure of Cuban revolutionists and American sympathizers, and now through its President it has called upon the world to give up offensive arms.

On March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt promised an era of the "good neighbor." His message, two days ago, fulfilled that promise. Latin America can lay aside once and for all times the fear of American intervention. America's friendship is its for the taking.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	19	11	.633
Toronto	19	14	.576
Baltimore	20	16	.571
Rochester	18	13	.552
Montreal	18	14	.533
Albany	14	17	.452
Jersey City	11	18	.379
Buffalo	9	22	.290

Results May 17

Toronto 13, Buffalo 11.
Albany 4, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 5, Newark 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	26	16	.619
Portland	23	17	.575
Los Angeles	23	18	.561
Missions	23	20	.535
Hollywood	22	20	.524
Oakland	21	20	.512
San Francisco	15	23	.349
Seattle	13	26	.316

Results May 17

Portland 7, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 6, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 1, Hollywood 0.
Missions 14, Los Angeles 12.

Arkansas Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 18—G. P. Cabell '33 and J. S. Rogers '33 were elected captain and sub-captain, respectively, of the 1934 University of Arkansas tennis team here recently.

American Figuring Shows Chinese Way to Exhibit Cheaply at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The American commercial attaché in China, Mr. Julean Arnold, an American architect Mr. Henry K. Murphy, adviser to the Government at Nanking, and an American building concern have coöperated to make it possible for China to have an effective exhibition at the world's fair in Chicago.

After Chinese merchants had assembled an impressive array of exhibits for the fair, and prepared them for shipment, the Government decided it could not afford to finance exhibition grounds. It was subsequently reported that Chinese merchants in America would finance the exhibit. It now transpires that Mr. Arnold and Mr. Murphy conferred, and the architect drew plans for a miniature Chinese walled town five blocks square, with pagodas, gardens and turrets, which could be built in America with the cheapest possible materials.

After a few cablegrams had been interchanged, it was discovered that the walled city could be reproduced in Chicago for only $20.000 (gold). The Government at Nanking, which had believed that much more would be necessary, promptly agreed to pay this sum, and the American builders, who spec

The Home Forum

A Harvest of Wild Orchids

THEY are not the gorgeous and expensive blooms that you see in the florists' shops, these orchids of mine, but they are not a whit less lovely for the fact that they do not cost me a cent. Nature in her generous bounty, produces them for me each year in their appointed seasons, and I have but to step out of my house and walk a little distance through field or orchard to find them waiting for me.

Save for the pink moccasin flowers, this is a rich harvest that is enjoyed but never garnered. They must be allowed to live their gay, brief lives and remain to propagate their species. The moccasin flowers, however, we may pick with impunity, so long as we do not disturb the leaves and roots, and next year they will reappear as luxuriantly as ever. Indeed, they tend to increase in numbers, and every year we find clumps in new places. So we are not entirely deprived of the blushing sweetness of orchids in the house.

Of all the varieties of wild flowers on my farm, of which we have scores, from arbutus to fringed gentians, the orchids seem somehow the most aristocratic There is something exotic and mysterious about the . They bestow their rare beauty upon us with a certain queenly graciousness. They are never lavishly abundant, like the buttercups and daisies, never unrefined or ostentatious They hide away in woodland retreats and swampy glades, waiting for the appreciative eyes of those who value them enough to seek.

* * *

The least reticent of our orchids are the pink moccasin flowers or lady's slippers *(Cypripedium acaule.)* There is a sandy knoll on the eastern boundary of our farm, clothed with oaks and birches, where we find them in glowing numbers about the first of June, with here and there a sturdy Jack-in-the-pulpit. Occasionally, too, we find them in the woodlot. The deeper the shade, the pinker they are. I can understand why children love them so. Their veined, inflated pouches are curiously fascinating The other moccasin flowers, the yellow and the showy, I have not found on my farm.

But we have other orchids, less common and less exuberant than the lady's slippers. There is on my farm an acre or so of cleared land, surrounded by a tumble-down stone wall. I am told that it was once used as a secluded pasture for the dairyman's bull It now yields a sparse crop of hay One day in July, some years ago, while I was turning over the windrows that had been dampened by dew, my eye was caught by something gloriously pink just over the wall I dropped my rake willingly enough and clambered over to see what it was

I found myself in a little glade surrounded by young pines and birches and laurel shrubs. Standing there, gracefully erect, apparently indifferent to human admiration, were several clumps of the loveliest flowers I had ever gazed upon. Calopogons! And I, drudging away in a prosaic hayfield, had never known that I possessed such treasures. They were so brilliantly yet tenderly pink in the sunshine, so richly purple in the shade, and held their orchid heads with such blushing modesty in their tranquil solitude that my heart was ravished at the sight. I felt almost as if I were intruding on privacy. I think I was never more poignantly conscious of a sense of personality in a plant. And a Maryland yellowthroat, awakening from his summer silence in the near-by thicket, told me enthusiastically what he thought of them.

Each year in July I visit that spot, and I always find calopogons blooming there, sometimes many, sometimes few. The calopogon *(Limodorum tuberosum)* is a true orchid. The name comes from Greek words, meaning bearded beauty. It is sometimes less poetically called grass-pink. On a fragile stem, perhaps two feet tall, it bears from three to five delicately poised, purple-pink blossoms. Each plant has one slender, grasslike leaf.

Growing not far from the calopogons, I have occasionaly found their cousins, the rose or snake-mouth pogonias *(Pogonia ophiglossoides.)* It grows with a single terminal flower, a somewhat paler rose-pink than the calopogon, and has a narrow leaf growing from the stem. The blossoms are very fragrant.

There is a story in Greek mythology to the effect that, when the maiden Arethusa was too hotly pursued by the river god Alpheus, she was considerately turned into a fountain by watchful Diana. The name of this beauteous maiden has been given to one of the most striking and rarest of our orchids *(Arethusa bulbosa)*. Sometimes it is called Indian pink. The stem is longer and stouter than that of the pogonia and the single terminal flower is much larger, being over an inch across. It is purple-pink and is scented like the violet. I do not find it every year, but now and then, about June fifteenth, it raises its handsome head in a swampy spot near an old maple tree south of my garden. There are seldom more than two or three of them and they are rare enough to make their appearance something of an adventure. One year a late frost cut them down in the bud and for two or three years I looked for them in vain, but a benevolent nature unaccountably brought them back again.

In the woods in my part of the country, and especially along the brooksides, we sometimes come upon purple or yellow habenarias or fringed orchises with their closely packed spikes of little spurred flowers. The white variety I have never found, and the only one I have discovered on my farm itself is the lesser purple fringed orchis *(Habenaria psychodes)*. It blooms in midsummer and the blossoms are fragrant and a sort of lilac-pink.

I have often wished that we had a more adequate nomenclature of color. I have flower-garden books which contain color charts, but the names given to hues and tints and shades do not seem to find their way into ordinary usage. Indeed, I have sometimes wondered if colors do not look different to different eyes. I have seldom found two people agreeing exactly as to the colors of flowers which are purple-pink, purple-crimson, reddish purple, or purplish blue William Cullen Bryant called the fringed gentian blue, for example, while Emily Dickinson called it purple; and I believe it is not uncommon in the florist trade to call the purple or lavender lilac the pink lilac, to distinguish it from the white lilac Is the rhodora pink or purple? I shall have to leave these questions unanswered.

There is no question, however, concerning the color of the latest of our orchids to bloom—the nodding ladies' tresses *(Spiranthes cernua)*. They are ivory white Near the road I have a little strip of meadow ending in a swampy patch that is usually so wet that it has to be mowed by hand, and here I have a wild-flower garden of two seasons. In June the swale is a mass of blue flag, followed by buttercups and blue-eyed grass, a display so extravagant in its bold coloring that one needs to view it from some little distance to enjoy it fully Fortunately, yearly mowing seems to discourage the vitality of none of these flowers, and in August the Queen Anne's lace comes to take their places.

There is another flower which, in my own mind and quite without justification, I always class with these orchids of ours because of its decidedly orchid-like blossom; and that is the fringed polygala, called also the flowering wintergreen. It blooms early in May in many parts of the farm, even on the woodland paths, and there are places that are carpeted with the low-growing, purple-pink flowers John Burroughs said that they looked to him like a flock of purple butterflies resting on the ground, and he called the polygala the butterfly flower. Botanically, however, the polygala is not an orchid but a member of the milkwort family.

It is possible, though not easy, to transplant the wild orchids to the garden, provided the proper conditions of soil and location are supplied. All need shade, coolness, moisture, acidity, and, if possible, woodland soil, rich in decaying humus. Some will grow only in boggy peat but all are worth experimenting with. Of the moccasin flowers, the yellow variety seems to take most kindly to transplantation; I have seen them doing well, year after year, in the gardens of friends. I have transplanted the pink variety with some success, but the clumps show a tendency to die out after two or three years The habenarias, I understand, may be successfully transplanted, but arethusa, calopogon, and pogonia had best be left to enjoy life in their native habitat.

WALTER A. DYER.

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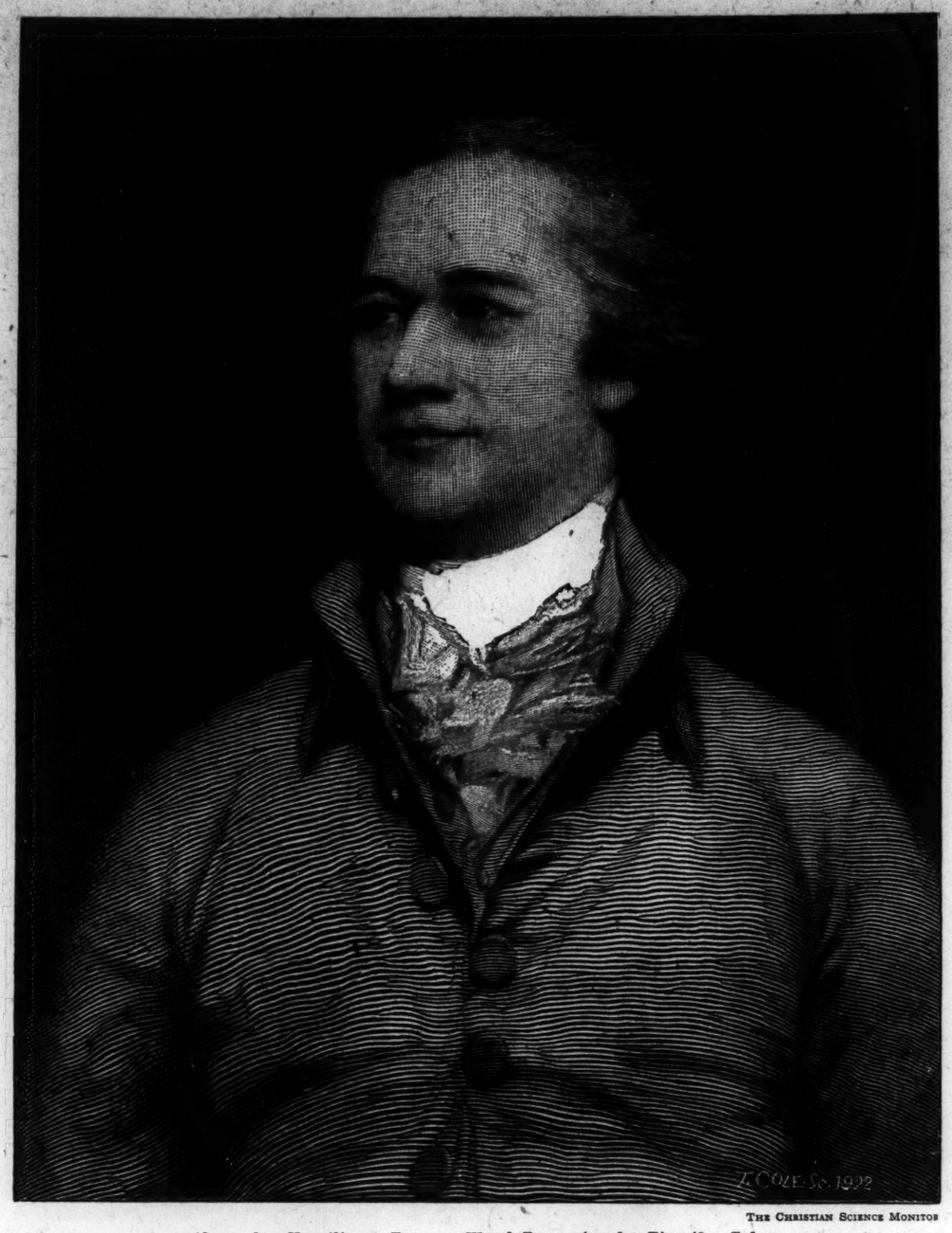

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alexander Hamilton: From a Wood-Engraving by Timothy Cole

IN A book on wood engraving by Miss Clare Leighton, herself a noteworthy artist in this medium, Timothy Cole's attainment of the tone possibilities in wood engraving is called amazing in craftsmanship and as attaining in his portrait of Lincoln "about the high water mark in its own line." For half a century Mr. Cole stood in the forefront of his profession, by general agreement of connoisseurs. His series of interpretations of masterpieces of painting for the Century Magazine stands as a unique achievement both for the artist and for the publication that financed this work over a long period of years. Mr. Frank Weitenkampf, curator of prints for the New York Public Library, wrote of Mr. Cole: "Several of the French engravers may be his equals, or technically cleverer than he, but there is none whose work is more substantial."

Mr. Cole thought deeply about his art and wrote with rare clearness about it. Thus on one occasion he explained that: "Engraving on wood is properly considered a white-line method and is in contradistinction to the black-line method employed by etchers and copper-plate or steel engravers The white liner follows nature's way, for the sun in rising lightens up a darkened world. Any account of engraving leads us at once to a consideration of its lines, its crosslines and stipples (stipples are little picks or dots.) These are the three elements constituting its technique with which by their various combinations and elaborations—coarse and fine, thick and thin, rough and smooth, waving and straight, equal and unequal, and by the further aid of juxtaposing these qualities—that is, by bringing in conjunction with a rough tint a smooth one, as in a beautiful face upon a stippled or roughly lined background, or a bold, brilliant treatment may be set off with a close opaque one, thereby enhancing the qualities of each; by these means, the engraver is enabled to create pleasing and expressive variety in the surface of his block or plate."

In the light of Mr. Cole's own words we may examine his portrait of Alexander Hamilton and note the effects of contrasts and harmony that he has defined so fully. How subtly he has carried the delicate tones of the waving hair into the stipples of the background, and how exquisitely he renders such a shadow as that above the ear by a slight alteration of the pressure upon the tool without ever losing his continuity of the flowing line. Noticeable is the full modeling of the facial planes under his hand as a result of his seemingly simple groupings of curving strokes. The highlights and shadows in the stock are as intricate as the illumination on wind-tossed snow, yet Mr. Cole manages these with triumphant ease. Just to study the coat is a source of wonder in that the artist attains to a unity of effect by means of an assembly of lines that are no two alike. These inequalities he likened to the stitches of hand-made lace, just as inequalities in speech—the high-and-low pitch and swift-and-slow utterance—charge it with life.

Along the Wold Gate

It was quite a respectable road at first, with broad grass verges flanked by a hedge low enough for one to see around and beyond. This hedge was a perfect garden of delight for, owing to late rains, buttercups reached almost to the top, while all along the foot grew blue speedwell. The first wild roses were just coming out; and, with the red and white campions there was, on each side, a picture of early summer loveliness. The climb was so gradual that one hardly noticed he was ascending, but for the ever-extending views on all sides of rich pastures and dales with their enfolding wolds.

One could count on meeting one person on the Wold Gate—old Simon, tending the village cows. He knew all the ways of cows; and, so long as the weather kept fair, he enjoyed his job.

The road wound up or down with the wolds; and as one began to descend, a narrow road led down through a wood to a very old parapeted bridge over a deep ditch. Local history says that Queen Henrietta Maria took refuge in this ditch in 1643 when, after landing from Holland with ammunition for Charles I, she was bombarded at the coast by Parliament ships.

This old Roman road running inland from the sea, beyond Danesdale, must have known many happenings not recorded in history; for Romans, Danes and Britons traversed often this pleasant way up and down through the wold country.

Welcome Wings

Again the birds come crowding back
Along the midnight's starry track,
Wild wings again are dropping down
Into the tree-tops of the town,
And fields and woods awake again
To the bluebird, sparrow, lark, and wren.

Once more the spring-tides overwhelm
The robin rocking in the elm,
Warblers are hidden among young leaves,
The phœbe darts from under eaves,
The bluebird probes the pear-tree bole,
Each orchard holds an oriole.

Barn-swallows brush the breezy clover,
Streams glass the goldfinch plunging over,
In willowy swamps the grackles stammer,
In green glades laughs the yellow-hammer,
And all the glee that heart can think
Is vocal in the bobolink.

From dawn to dark bird-song goes up
Like bubbles bursting in a cup
Or like the sunlit song that shakes
From ripples racing windy lakes,
And all day, holy in the hush,
Rises the poem of the thrush.

This is a thing to dream upon,
That they should come from Amazon,
From Ecuador and the Argentine,
Only because our hills are green,
Our fields are fair, our woods are home.
O, welcome back, wild wings that roam.

O thanks, and thanks, and thanks again,
Dear singers, all American,
Dear bringers of all vernal joy
To Maine, Vermont, and Illinois!
What need have we of human words
To hail the spring? We have our birds.

ODELL SHEPARD.

ОТВЕТ НА ВСЯКОЕ "ОТЧЕГО"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МНОГИЕ из тех, кто близко знаком с нынешним положением вещей, серьезно задаются вопросом, должны-ли вообще некоторые испытания иметь когда—либо место в нашей жизни?

Человек с пытливым умом, который слишком долго чувствовал себя лишенным права проявлять какую-бы то ни было деятельность,—задает вопросы вроде следующих: "Отчего я бездействую, я—гражданин, всегда соблюдавший законы моей родины? Отчего я лишен права зарабатывать деньги, хотя-бы на самое необходимое?" Подобные вопросы указывают на живой интеллигентный ум. Ясно-мыслящие люди существовали испокон веков и всегда будут существовать, ибо созидательное мышление есть духовное наследие. Такое мышление часто следует за вопрошающей мыслью.

До появления Христианской Науки пытливой мысли не удавалось получить ответа на вопросы вроде следующих: "Отчего Бог допускает существование зла? Отчего было у меня отнято все, что дорого—здоровье, счастие, любимые люди, очаг и средства к существованию?" Но, ведь, Божьи обещания всегда одни и те-же,—вчера, сегодня и вечно Не сказал-ли Он нам: «Прежде нежели они воззовут,—Я отвечу; они еще будут говорить,—и Я уже услышу." И так и то время, когда усталый мир ожидал удовлетворяющего на свои вопросы ответа,—появилось откровение Христианской Науки во исполнение Библейского пророчества. И по мере того, как воспринимчивая мысль, которой надоело питаться отрубями материальных верований и догматов, начала приобщаться к новым, а по существу старым истинам, раскрытым в книге Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" по мере этого начала появятся надежда, а вслед за нею и уверенность, что именно здесь-то и будет найдено разъяснение всех человеческих феноменов, ответ на все вопросы.

Смущенному и огорченному миру Христианская Наука говорит слова успокоения. Она утешает плачущих, исцеляет больных и выводит людей из засады нужды и уродливых условий жизни, во исполнение Библейского обещания: "И поведу слепых дорогою которой они не знают, неизвестными путями буду вести их: мрак сделаю светом перед ними, и кривые пути—прямыми: вот что я сделаю для них, и не оставлю их."

Христианская Наука указывает путь к решению всякой задачи и дает ответ на всякое "отчего." Объясняется это тем, что Христианская Наука открывает нам, что Бог—"великое Я есмь"; всеведующий, всевидящий, вездесущий, всеразумный, вселюбящий и вечный, Принцип, Разум; Душа; Дух; Жизнь, Истина; Любовь; вся сущность; ведение. ("Science and Health," стр. 587.) В откровении этом—ключ, отмыкающий дверь к научному знанию; это исцеляющий фактор, открывающий Истину и этим исправляющий все, что есть нехорошего в общественных, гражданских и политических делах.

Горе может казаться очень реальным и мучительным, на вопрос: "Отчего дорогой мне человек ушел из моей жизни" находит утешение в ответе Христианской Науки, дающей разумное толкование Библейскому завету: "Ибо мы Им живем и движемся, и существуем." В действительности мы никогда не можем быть разлучены с теми, кого любим, ибо они живут в Боге, т. е. в бесконечном божественном Разуме, в котором мы пребываем все.

Вопрос: "Отчего я остался без работы"? находит тоже удовлетворительный ответ, ибо в Христианской Науке мы открываем, что человек непрерывно выражает все-действующий Разум. Поэтому, если кто-нибудь мыслит созидательно, в согласии с этим вечным фактом, может-ли он бездействовать? Разумеется, нет! А духовное осознание всего этого несомненно выразится внешним образом в соответствующей человеческой деятельности.

Вопросы: "Отчего я беспомощный страдаю? Отчего я не могу исцелиться от болезни?" получают следующий утешительный ответ, истинность которого проверена множеством людей со времени открытия Христианской Науки: (там-же стр. 1) "Молитва, исправляющая грешника и исцеляющая больного есть абсолютная вера что для Бога все возможно,—духовное понятие о Боге, бескорыстная Любовь."

Кто научился в свете Христианской Науки правильно познавать Бога,—для того нет таких "отчего," на которые не было-бы ответа. По мере того, как понимание раскрывает духовные истины,—исчезают сомнения, страхи и безнадежность. И тогда спокойное чувство веры во всемогущество добра, всемогущество неустрашимости, знающей только вездесущее добра, а также надежды утвержденной в духовном понимании,—это спокойное чувство рождается в пробуждающемся сознании человека. Вот почему радуются те, кто хотя-бы в слабой мере объяли полноту Христа, полноту Истины и честно применяют в жизни то, что они поняли,—радуются, что нашли в учении Христианской Науки средство от всех зол, разрешение всех проблем и ответ на всякое "отчего."

Теперь и здесь, на земле, это "отчего," затаенное в каждой, смущенной мысли, может найти ответ. Теперь мы можем принять и проверить любвеобильное обещание, что "Богу . . . все возможно." Даже среди подавляюще—тяжелых обстоятельств мы можем проверить на опыте всемогущество и вездесущие Бога, а Mrs. Eddy говорит, что "знать Его по настоящему—есть жизнь вечная" (Science and Health, предисл. стр. 7) И она-же заявляет. (там же) "для тех, кто опирается на поддерживающую бесконечность, нынешний час чреват благословениями."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

An Answer to Every "Why"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY familiar with present-day conditions are honestly inquiring why certain human experiences should ever be. Perhaps the person of inquiring thought, too long believing himself denied his right to express activity, is asking questions such as these: Why am I, a citizen who has always respected the laws of his country, idle? Why am I denied the right to earn the money with which to purchase even the necessaries? Questions such as these denote active, intelligent thinking. Throughout the centuries there have been clear thinkers. There always will be, for constructive thinking is a spiritual heritage. And constructive thinking is apt to follow the questioning thought.

At the time of the appearing of Christian Science, inquiring thought had failed to find the answers to such questions as these: Why does God permit evil to exist? Why has all that is precious been taken from me—health, happiness, loved ones, home, and supply? But God's promises are the same yesterday, today and forever. Did He not declare, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear"? So, while a weary world waited for a satisfying answer to its questions, the revelation of Christian Science appeared in fulfillment of Biblical prophecy. And as the receptive thought, tired of the husks of material beliefs and dogmas, drank in the new-old truths revealed in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, there came the hope, and then the assurance, that herein was to be found the explanation of every human phenomena, the answer to all questioning.

To a world puzzled and heartsick, Christian Science speaks consolation. It comforts those who mourn, heals the sick, and reveals the way out of the besetments of lack and abnormal conditions, in fulfillment of the Bible promise: "And I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."

Christian Science declares the solution to every problem and the answer to every "why." This it does by revealing God aright as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence" (Science and Health, p. 587). This revelation holds the key that unlocks the door to scientific knowledge; it is the remedial agent, revealing Truth and thereby correcting all that is wrong in social, civil, or political affairs.

Sorrow may seem to be very real and poignant. Yet the question, "Why has a loved one passed out of my life?" finds a comforting answer in Christian Science, which interprets aright the Biblical assurance, "For in him we live, and move, and have our being." We cannot, in truth, ever be separated from our loved ones, whose life is in God, even the infinite divine Mind, in which all are dwelling.

The question, "Why am I out of employment?" has also a satisfying answer, for Christian Science reveals man to be the continuous expression of the all-acting Mind. Then, if one is thinking constructively, in accordance with this eternal fact, is he unemployed? Surely not! And this spiritual realization will certainly find outward expression in right activity in human experience.

The questions, "Why am I a helpless sufferer? Why cannot I be healed of disease?" have this comforting answer, proved by multitudes as true since the discovery of Christian Science (*ibid.*, p. 1): "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

To those who have learned to know God aright in the light of the teachings of Christian Science, there comes no unanswerable "why." As understanding unfolds spiritual truths, doubt, fear, and hopelessness assuredly give way. Then the calm sense of confidence in the omnipotence of good, of fearlessness which knows only the omnipresence of good, of hope engrounded on spiritual understanding, is born in the awakened human consciousness. Thus do those who have embraced even a measure of the fullness of the Christ, Truth, and who earnestly practice what they understand, rejoice that they have found in the teachings of Christian Science a remedy for every ill, a clue to every problem, and an answer to every "why."

Here and now the "why" hidden away in every troubled thought may find its answer. Today, we may accept and prove the loving promise that "with God all things are possible." Even in the midst of what seem to be overwhelming difficulties, we may prove the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, "whom to know aright is Life eternal," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, Pref., p. vii); and she declares (*ibid.*) that "to those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Spring Has Come

The sunbeams, lost for half a year,
Slant through my pane their morning rays;
For dry northwesters cold and clear,
The east blows in its thin blue haze.

And first the snowdrop's bells are seen,
Then close against the sheltering wall
The tulip's horn of dusky green,
The peony's dark unfolding ball.

The golden-chalice crocus burns;
The long narcissus-blades appear;
The cone-beaked hyacinth returns
To light her blue-flamed chandelier.

The willow's whistling lashes, wrung
By the wild winds of gusty March,
With sallow leaflets lightly strung,
Are swaying by the tufted larch.

The elms nave robed their slender spray
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf;
Wide o'er the clasping arch of day
Soars like a cloud their hoary chief.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. "Works."

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HARRY I. HUNT
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107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Further Advance In Market Halted By Profit-Taking

Stocks Turn Reactionary but Rally Before the Close

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Stocks backed down rather sharply in the late trading today after early bullishness among rail shares had failed to gain a following.

Earlier advances of around 3 points in such shares as Allied Chemical, American Can, Delaware & Hudson and Union Pacific appeared in American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Owens Illinois Glass, Westinghouse, Case and Crown Cork.

After a sharp sinking spell at the beginning of the final hour, stocks rallied sufficiently to wipe out most of their losses, which had ranged from 1 to around 4 points. The close was irregularly higher.

Turnover approximated 4,200,000 shares.

The list made fair progress for a time in the morning, but encountered considerable selling, as utilities turned heavy. An early gain in cotton futures of around 50 cents a bale was converted into losses of nearly as much, and wheat sagged fractionally.

Much Profit-Taking

The resistance which the stock market has encountered as it has approached the peak levels of last week evidently prompted considerable profit-taking. While trade news remained fairly favorable, some commission houses pointed out that the advance had been abnormally prolonged without the interruption of a substantial technical reaction.

The strength of can stocks was accompanied by news ticker reports of increased business. The federal public works measure was said by some brokerage quarters to have prompted some interest in cement issues. It was pointed out, however, that beneficial results of the works project might well spread over many lines of business. Proposals for increased taxation to carry the project attracted keen interest.

Bond Prices Firm

While bond prices generally displayed a steady to firm tone today, soft spots in various categories apparently acted as a restraining factor to undue optimism.

United States Government securities were sluggish in the face of uncertainties surrounding the Treasury's near-by financing plans.

German Government 5½s and 7s, after their substantial rally of the previous session, reacted a point or more, and various other Reich loans moved uneasily. French 7½s were heavy and British and Australian loans eased. Some of the Japanese and Italian bonds were firm.

Domestic corporation gainers of fractions to a point or more included some loans of American Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Goodrich, Kansas Gas, Nickel Plate, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber and Utilities Power & Light.

J. & P. Coats, London, Declares Bonus Dividend

LONDON, May 18—Directors of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., declared a bonus dividend of 6d. on the common stock, less tax, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 6d., less tax.

Preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows profit of £2,259,109 after depreciation and taxes. Directors appropriated £50,000 for exchange difference reserves.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, profit was £2,024,363 after depreciation and taxes.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	.72¾	.73	.70½	.70½	—1⅞
July	.73⅜	.74½	.72¼	.72¼	—1⅝
September	.75¼	.75⅝	.73⅜	.73⅜	—1⅜
	Corn				
May	.44⅞	.45⅝	.44½	.44½	— ⅝
July	.47	.47½	.46	.46½	— ½
September	.49	.49¼	.47¾	.47⅞	— ½
	Oats				
May	.25⅞	.25⅞	.25⅜	.25⅜	— ⅝
July	.26⅜	.26⅜	.25½	.25⅝	— ⅜
September	.26⅜	.26¾	.26	.26	— ½
	Lard				
May	6.77	6.77	6.62	6.62	—.08
July	6.90	6.92	6.70	6.70b	—.10
September	7.12	7.12	6.90	6.92	—.05

b—Bid.

	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	.64⅞	.62⅞	.63⅛	—1¼
July	.65¾	.63¾	.63⅞	—1⅜
September	.67¾	.65¾	.65⅞	—1⅜

Bank of France

PARIS, May 18—Principal items in this week's statement of condition of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	May 12	May 5
Gold	80,904,000	80,907,000
Sight balances abroad	2,462,000	2,463,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,120,000	1,120,000
Commerci bills, France	2,984,000	2,915,000
Adv against securities	2,656,000	2,705,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,594,000	6,594,000
Circulation	84,024,000	84,798,000
Tot cred cur accts...	19,595,000	18,938,000
Treasury	151,000	216,000
Sinking fund	2,009,000	2,015,000
Private	17,221,000	16,470,000
Total sight liabilities	103,619,000	103,736,000
Ratio	78.08%	77.99%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of England

LONDON, May 18—The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England compares as follows (000 omitted):

	May 18	May 11
Circulation	£370,638	£370,510
Public deposits	15,593	11,374
Private deposits	134,670	130,368
Bankers' accounts	97,298	87,196
Other accounts	37,372	43,172
Government securities	68,451	63,316
Other securities	23,347	22,898
Disc and advances	11,573	11,613
Securities	11,674	11,285
Reserves	76,340	74,398
Prop res to liab	50.8%	52.4%
Bullion	186,978	186,909
Bank rate	2%	2%

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today amounted to 9314 bales, of which 8344 were sold. The good selection offered was composed chiefly of crossbreds, and sales were made at firm prices. There were some withdrawals among slipes owing to firm limits.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 18	Last May 17
37⅛	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
8¾	3	..	Adams Express	10100	8½	7¾	8	8
64⅝	36	..	Adams Exp pf	400	65	64½	64⅝	64½
17⅞	8	..	Adams Millis	1600	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
16½	6¼	..	Addressograph	1000	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
11⅜	7¾	1.20*	Affiliated Prod	3000	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅛
4⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	7000	73½	71¾	73	73¾
2½	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9600	14⅜	14	14	14¼
5⅝	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	6000	3⅜	3	3¼	3⅜
4¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	5½	4¼	4¼	5⅜
3¾	1⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3½
16⅛	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	16	15½	15½	15⅝
101⅞	70¾	..	Allied Chem	37100	104¾	100½	103⅝	101⅛
121⅛	118	7	Allied Chem pf	300	119	119	119	119¼
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6800	15½	14	14	15
14⅛	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1100	15½	14	15⅛	14¼
3½	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1400	3	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
20¼	8	..	Amal Leather pf	1300	21	20½	20½	20
36⅛	18¼	2	Amerada	5100	36¾	34⅝	35	35⅛
18⅝	6	..	Am Bank Note	7800	19⅛	18⅜	19	18⅝
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	800	41½	41	41	41
5⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
42⅝	24¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	140	37⅞	37	37	37¼
24⅝	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	2300	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	23⅛
84¼	40½	4	Am Can	16000	85	81¼	83⅞	83
17	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	4580	17⅞	16¼	17⅜	16⅝
34⅝	13	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	35	34	34	34⅝
44¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	44	43⅝	43⅝	44
4¼	2	..	Am Chlorine	100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	6100	23	22	22	23⅛
3¾	1	..	Am Encaustic T	600	3½	3	3	3
10⅝	3⅛	..	Am European	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	18100	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	10⅜
94	71¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1700	22½	22½	23⅜	23⅜
10	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	800	10	9½	9¾	9⅞
9¼	2⅛	..	Am Hide & L	3400	10⅜	8⅞	10⅛	10
20	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17	17	17	18⅜
35½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	3100	38	35⅛	37¼	34⅜
6⅜	3¾	..	Am Ice	8400	9	8½	8⅝	8⅛
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	16000	10¼	9½	9⅝	10
3⅛	⅞	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2¼	1¼	..	Am La Pr pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅜	5½	..	Am Locomotive	8800	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
39⅜	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	900	39¾	39	39	39¾
4		..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
12⅝	2¼	..	Am Metal	6800	12⅝	12¼	12¼	11⅝
47½	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	400	47½	43	47	47
30	17	1½	Am News	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	19000	8⅞	8	8⅜	8½
27¾	9⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2000	25	24	24	25
11⅞	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	22	21	20½	21½
11⅝	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	91000	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	11⅛
101	61½	7	Am Radiator pf	30	100	100	100	
16½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	16¼	15	15⅞	16¾
28	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	28¼	27	27	27
3	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3	2¾	3⅜	3
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31⅛	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10000	28⅞	27½	28	28⅜
67	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	66¾	66⅜	66⅝	66⅝
85	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	54	54	54	55
13⅜	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	14½	13½	13⅜	13
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	100	69	69	69	69
44⅜	30	2½†	Am Stores	1000	44¾	43½	43⅝	43⅞
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3600	55¾	54	54	54¼
102¾	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	103	103	103	102¾
19¼	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	15½	15½	15⅛	17
112⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	100000	111¼	108½	111½	110⅞
32¾	16	..	Am Type F pf	300	28½	25½	28⅛	27⅛
27	10⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	14000	26¼	23½	25⅛	25¼
67	35	8	Am Wat 1pf	400	67	66½	67	67
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	8500	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	11⅛
22⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	18300	22⅝	20⅜	22½	21⅛
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	6000	45	43½	43	44
6⅞	2¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3	1	..	Am Zinc Lead&Sm	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
15⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	22000	13	12¼	12⅜	12⅞
40	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	36	36	36	
20	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1500	20⅞	19½	20⅞	19⅝
12	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	6000	22⅜	20½	21⅞	21⅞
12	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	12⅞	12¾	12⅜	11⅝
6⅝	1½	..	Armour Ill A	40000	6⅜	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛
4	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	300	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅞
34¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	3000	33¾	32¼	32¾	33
3⅜	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
4	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	4	4	4	3½
13¾	3½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	3	2¾	3⅛	2⅝
13¾	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	13	12¾	13	12⅝
62½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	200	63½	59¼	62	61
44	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	6000	44⅞	42¼	43½	43⅛
15	11½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	15	15	15	
21¼	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	15000	21⅞	20½	21	20¾
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	19⅞	18	18⅜	19½
3½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	100	3½	3½	3½	
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	13000	53½	50	51	53
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	2¾
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	40000	11⅞	10¾	11	11⅛

—B—

9¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	12900	8¾	7⅞	8½	8½
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	29¼	29½	30¼	30¾
16⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	34000	17⅛	16⅛	16¾	16⅝
21⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	22½	20½	21⅜	21⅜
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
22¼	20	..	Bangor & Aroos	700	34	31½	32	31⅝
89	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	88	88	88	88
6⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	5300	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1700	20½	19¼	19¾	20
78	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	78	78	78	
64	35	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	60½	60	60	60½
7½	3½	..	Belding Hem	3700	7⅛	6½	6½	7
14½	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	12100	14	13½	13⅜	13⅝
23½	9	..	Best & Co	300	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅝
27⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	40300	27⅜	26½	26⅞	27⅜
59	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	61¾	58½	59	58⅝
18¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	17	17	17	17
11	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10½
7	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	300	10¼	10	10	
35⅛	24	7	Blumenthal pf	20	35	35	35	
26⅞	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	26⅝	25	25⅝	26⅛
34⅜	18	1.60	Borden	6200	33¾	33	33	33⅜
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	4200	13¼	12¼	12⅝	12⅞
3⅛	2⅜	..	Boston & Maine	100	13⅜	13¾	13¾	
2⅝	⅜	..	Botony Mills A pf	200	2½	2	2½	
8¼	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	8500	8½	8	8¼	8
13½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	13	13	13	6
33½	21⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	9700	33⅞	31½	31⅞	31⅞
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	900	4	4	5	4¼
48½	25½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	50	50	50	45
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	78½	76	77	77¾
46	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1200	8½	7¾	7⅞	8⅜
1¾	¼	..	Bruns Terminal	800	½	½	½	⅝
6⅜	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1800	8	6¼	7⅜	6⅛
56¼	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	70	63	58	63	
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	11⅜	9½	11½	9¼
2¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	5800	3⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
9⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	1100	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅞
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
7¾	2¼	..	Bullard	400	7¼	7	7	7
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
13⅞	6¼	1.20	Burroughs Add	6500	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	3½	2⅞	3½	2⅞
1¼	⅛	..	Button Co & Zinc	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
22¼	16	..	Byers	8100	21½	20	20¾	21
54	20½	2	Byers pf	70	51	51	51	51¾

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	600	18½	17½	17¾	18
7	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	8	7½	7½	7
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
14¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	22100	16¼	15¼	15¾	15¾
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	19400	13½	12¾	13⅛	13⅜
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	27½	27	27	27
7¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	8	8	8⅛	8⅛
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	16500	61⅞	59	60½	61⅝
69⅞	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	66	65	65	65
15⅞	6½	..	Caterpillar Trac	9500	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
4¼	2	..	Celotex Vtc	400	3¼	3	2	2¾
23¾	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	19200	24½	21¼	22	23⅛
4⅞	¾	..	Celotex Co	2100	4½	4⅜	4½	4
3¼	1	..	Celotex Co pf	200	7	6½	6½	6½
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	26½	25	26½	26¾
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	600	77	71¾	77	73
4⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	5	4¼	4½	4⅝
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	7300	20	19	20	19⅝
2	1	..	Certain Teed	2800	2¾	2	3	2⅞
14		..	Certain-Teed pf	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	14
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	18	17½	17½	17½
30½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4700	30⅜	28⅝	30	29½
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	18500	36¾	35¼	35¼	36
1½	½	..	Chi & E Ill	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2¼	2	2	2¼
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	4700	5¼	5	5	6
4⅜	2⅛	..	Chi & Gt W pf	4300	10	9	9¾	9
3⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3½
5⅝	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9700	5½	5½	5½	5½
5¾	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	15500	10¼	9¼	10¼	9½
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	15⅞	14¾	14¾	14½
5¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2400	6	5½	5½	5⅝
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool pf	1300	13¾	13	13	12
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3400	9	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
11¾	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1100	11⅝	10½	10½	10½
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	13	12½	12½	12
14	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	180	13½	13¼	13¼	13
18½	6	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
17	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	3300	17½	17¼	17¼	17
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	900	1¼	1	1⅛	1
19½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	20¼	20¼	20⅛	19½
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	15⅞	13⅜	15¾	15¾
11½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	12⅜	11½	12¾	11
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	5100	10⅞	9½	10	10
33	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	30	35	35	35	33
22¼	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	60	23	22	22½	21¾
18⅜	9	80a	Columbia Gas	45000	17¾	16¼	17¼	17⅜
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74⅛	74½	74½	73¾
13	8⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	12½	12	12¼	12⅜
56⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	4200	55⅝	51¼	54	52
13¼	4	..	Comm Credit	9700	13	12	12⅝	12¾
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	25½	25	25	26¼
21	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	20½	20½	20½	21
33¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3400	32½	31¾	32⅜	32½
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	18300	17⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	95600	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1100	43	39	40½	41½
13½	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2500	13½	12¾	13	12⅞
4¼	1¾	..	Consbl Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1100	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	37800	54½	52⅜	53½	53⅞
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¼	5	..	Consol Oil	15200	8⅛	8½	8½	8¾
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2900	7¾	7	7⅛	8
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	7800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8	1⅛	..	Container A	1900	6½	6	6¼	6½
3½	¾	..	Container B	1200	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	5400	10¼	9½	9⅝	10
1⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	8600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
49¾	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1400	49½	49	49	49¼
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	5300	57¾	55½	55½	56
8¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	1700	8¾	8¼	8½	8⅝
26⅞	10⅛	1.20	Cont Insurance	2400	25	23	23¼	24½
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	21000	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
12¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	24300	12½	11⅝	12	12
74	45¼	3	Corn Products	8500	72¼	69	71	90½
5½	2⅜	21	Coty	3200	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
33⅜	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	400	31½	30⅝	30⅝	32
8½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	8¼	8	8¼	8
46¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	7300	45	41	43⅜	44½
38	9½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	700	37	35½	35⅝	37¼
3½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	300	3½	3	3	3⅛
21	9	..	Crucible Steel	8300	21¼	20	20	20⅞
41	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	140	41½	41	41½	40⅞
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	2700	2½	2	2½	2
9½	3½	..	Cuba Rx pf	10	9	9	9	9
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
48	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1400	45½	43	43½	44½
11	3⅛	..	Curtis Publishing	2500	10	10	10¼	10
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	49	48½	48½	49
3¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	62700	3½	3¼	3⅜	3
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	12900	6¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

1933 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 18	Last May 17
75	69⅛	6	Cushman 8%	30	69	69	69	
13¼	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	13¼	13	13¼	13¼

—D—

11⅜	6½	.30	Deere & Co pf	1900	11¾	11	11	11
49¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	7200	47⅞	45¾	46	45⅞
30⅞	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	41000	28½	26⅝	27⅝	27⅝
3	1	..	Denver & R G pf	1300	2	1⅞	2	2
7	4	..	Detroit Edison	400	7	6¾	6⅞	7
35	17½	1	Diamond Match	1500	34	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
48	32	3	Diamond M pf	900	47½	47	47	47
26½	13	1½	Dome Mines	11800	23½	21½	21⅞	21⅞
28	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	4300	19⅝	18⅝	19½	19⅛
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4500	15	14	14⅜	14⅜
17	6¾	..	Dresser A	500	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
10	4½	..	Dresser B	3400	5½	5	5	5½
83¼	51	2	du Pont de Nem	94400	85	81¼	83⅝

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Works In Midwest Benefit From Big Order

Gary Mills Hum—California Bridge Needs Furnish 'Backlog'

GARY, Ind., May 18 (AP)—The blast furnaces of Gary's steel mills have started to roar, and 3000 and more men have gone back to work in the "steel capital of the mid-west."

An order for 75,000 tons of steel at the Gary Works and a pickup among companies that manufacture automobile parts, railway cars, farm machinery, and other implements of steel is responsible.

Steel company executives are optimistic for the first time since the depression put one out of every three families among Gary's 100,000 population on the unemployment relief rolls.

Favorable Statistics

Here are some Gary statistics:

1. Illinois Steel Company working at 32 per cent of capacity, compared with 10 per cent a month ago.

2. Forty-five hundred employees on the job at the company's huge plant—the Gary Works.

3. Consistent drop in production and employment halted for the first time since 1929.

4. Pig iron in storage for months being sold with the price up 50 cents a ton at $16.

5. Inland Steel Company reported planning a tin mill to cost from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

6. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, chief rail transport agency in the area, hiring men and replacing equipment.

The Gary Works' orders is part of 110,000 tons of steel to be used in building California's San Francisco-Oakland Bridge—the largest order of its kind ever placed.

It will serve as a "backlog" to keep the furnaces going in the Gary works for perhaps a year. The remainder of the order goes to the Pittsburgh plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation, of which Illinois Steel is a subsidiary.

Other Areas Benefit

Nor is Gary the only city in the highly industrialized area of northwestern Indiana to benefit in recent weeks. There are 250,000 people in the near-by towns of East Chicago, Hammond and Whiting, and most of them make their living directly or indirectly from steel.

At Hammond the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has completed a $50,000 tin mill and has started preparations to build another, and a new blast furnace will be blown in soon at Indiana Harbor.

As an indication of the effect on smaller concerns, the Union Drawn Steel Company, employing 500 men in normal times, has resumed operations on a basis of about 50 per cent after having been virtually closed for months.

Steel executives declared the full effect of the 75,000-ton order would not be felt for some weeks—when Great Lakes boats begin hauling in thousands of tons of iron ore from Minnesota and Michigan and long freight trains do likewise with coal from Illinois and Indiana fields.

"There is a much brighter complexion on the situation," said H. O Baker of Illinois Steel. "I would say the betterment is two and one-half times the situation of 60 days ago so far as production is concerned. The automobile group has increased sharply and the general run of miscellaneous business likewise is up."

Dividends

Duquesne Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the 5 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, payable July 15, to stock of record June 15.

Philadelphia Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the $6 cumulative preference stock and $1.25 a share on the $5 cumulative preference stock, both payable July 1, to stock of record June 1.

Memphis Natural Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

American Laundry Machinery Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of the same amount, both payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Bon Ami Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the Class A, payable July 31 to stock of record July 15 and 50 cents on the Class B, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

Connecticut Electric Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited, declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Ward Baking Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, declared a quarterly dividend of $3, payable July 3 to stock of record June 15.

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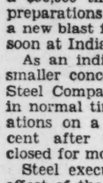

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International Telephone Saves $9,400,000 in Economy Drive

Domestic Land Lines Cause Approximate Loss of $3,980,000—Operating Revenues Fairly Steady but Dollar Value Declines

Domestic telegraph land lines which constituted about one-third of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation business in 1932 were responsible for practically all the $3,981,171 loss shown by the parent company.

This does not take into account foreign exchange losses charged against earned surplus. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, subsidiary operating land lines in this country, showed a deficit after all charges of $3,268,000.

Telephone operating revenues were relatively stable throughout the year, but the dollar value was lower due to depreciation of foreign currencies. Investment in the telephone operating companies comprises roughly 60 per cent of the total, with slightly less than 20 per cent for the telegraph, cable and radio companies. About 20 per cent is invested in manufacturing activities.

The volume of cable and domestic telegraph business continued to decline during the year reflecting the general trend of business. A brief upturn noted in midsummer was not sustained. However, considerable operating economies have been effected in this department.

Unprofitable offices were closed and wages readjusted. The Postal system has also been able to make some downward readjustments on leases. Any upturn in the telegraph business, with the operating economies now in effect should be quickly reflected in earnings.

Operating Economies $9,400,000

The management estimates total system operating economies effected in 1932 at $9,400,000. This compares with $7,700,000 savings effected in 1931.

The $3,981,171 loss reported for 1932 compared with a net profit of $7,654,001 in 1931 which, however, was converted into a deficit of $1,306,287 after payment of dividends, since eliminated. Losses on foreign and transfer of currencies from exchange representing conversion other countries were $2,157,655, charged directly to earned surplus, and comparing with $2,505,584 similarly charged off in 1931.

The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1932, shows current assets of $63,944,953, of which $7,284,736 is cash in domestic banks and $4,766,849 is foreign currencies largely in countries which have governmental exchange regulations. Current liabilities amounted to $57,178,157, of which $40,386,450 was in notes and loans payable to banks.

Bank Debt Cut $3,831,321

The statement indicates that some progress has been made during the past year in reducing bank obligations, as a decline of $3,831,321 is shown compared with the end of the previous year. The notes and loans include $27,000,000 obligations of subsidiary companies.

Funds were used chiefly for capital expenditures which in the ordinary course of events would have been funded. Extension of the loans to Aug. 1, 1933, has been arranged.

The balance sheet shows a $35,816,886 write-down of assets to present-day values. The write-down is in line with present-day trend to bring assets down to current values and in the future should have a material effect in reducing the depreciation and depletion charge-offs.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Figures of trade which have just been released by the United States Department of Commerce for the first three months of 1933 reënforce what has already been stated in the Monitor that the flood of imports which was popularly supposed to be entering the United States while this country stayed on the gold standard exists only in the imagination.

Imports from all countries to the United States have remained more or less steady. In January the total was $96,006,000. In March the figure was $95,000,000. Comparisons may be made with the corresponding months last year, in millions of dollars:

	1932	1933
January	136	96
February	131	83
March	131	95

The decline in import trade so far this year as contrasted with last year is therefore running in the vicinity of 30 per cent.

Japan's Trade With Us

The most amazing feature of the three months' return is the total for Japan. This country is popularly regarded as particularly responsible for the "drenching" of the American market with cheap goods produced with the aid of depreciated money. Yet imports from Japan amounted to only $21,139,452, compared with $40,036,767 in the corresponding period last year, or nearly 50 per cent off. This is actually more than the average decrease.

Occasion might be taken to review the state of American imports since 1929. Figures are obtainable from the periodical reports of the Department of Commerce. These give data for volume as well as for value.

As to value, general imports have witnessed the following declines, in millions of dollars:

1929	$4399
1930	3061
1931	2090
1932	1323

This table shows that since 1929 imports have declined compared with those of the year before by the following percentages:

1930	32%
1931	32
1932	37

It will not escape notice that the decline between 1931 and 1932, when world currencies had become so largely dissociated from gold, was the greatest. In total, the loss of imports since 1929 has been around 75 per cent.

Britain's Share Down

It is interesting to give the data for Great Britain. This country has been stated with Japan as having profited in its American trade by the alleged artificial depreciation of its off-gold exchange. Figures were given in the Monitor on May 6 from British trade returns which did not bear out this impression. American trade figures tell the same story. The figures follow, in thousands of dollars:

Imports From Great Britain	
1929	$329,755
1930	$209,994
1931	$135,452
1932	$ 74,689
Exports to Great Britain	
1929	$848,000
1930	$678,105
1931	$455,974
1932	$288,463

Several facts "spring to the eyes," as the French say, from these figures.

1. The United States imports from Great Britain only a fourth of what it exports to Great Britain.

2. Those imports, relatively small though they are, have been declining at a faster rate than have exports. Imports have dropped 77 per cent. Exports have fallen only 66 per cent.

3. This discrepancy in the relative decline in trade was also present last year, while Britain was operating with a depreciated pound. Exports decreased 37 per cent, but imports decreased 45 per cent.

Volume Also Shrinks

Now let us look at volume, instead of value, of trade, which, in a time of depreciating currencies and falling prices, is much more significant of trends. In gauging volume the Department of Commerce apparently reduces all the various measurements and weights of imports to an index number. Then it weighs the results according to their importance in American trade, and constructs a final index number. The result represents volume of trade.

Without looking at the figures, it is obvious that, since prices fell during 1932, the decline in volume must have been smaller than the decline in value. During 1932 prices dropped by 11 per cent. But the value of American imports fell by 37 per cent. Volume declined 20 per cent, certainly a sizeable decrease for one year.

If there is one lesson to be drawn from these tables, surely it is that, far from being inundated with foreign imports, the United States has been dispensing with them at a pace never before experienced in history. So are all other countries. This must therefore mean that all countries are suffering from a like contraction in their exports. Yet the United States remains the world's foremost exporter! It also maintains its favorable balance of trade with the rest of the world. A nation which is still in this position must still remain able to compete abroad, let alone at home.

If more attention were paid to expanding trade, instead of keeping it out, the world would be much happier and far more prosperous.

Print Cloth Orders Swamp Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 18—Volume business in print cloth constructions poured into this market Tuesday on a scale which equaled previous records. Orders ranged from 200,000 yards upward, with prices generally about 27 cents per pound.

The bag trade was reported the heaviest prospective buyer, with the question of delivery paramount. Mills were unable to comply with the request for spots, and buyers were willing to accept delivery beginning from six to eight weeks, which was also out of the question because of the scarcity of looms adaptable to these constructions.

A survey of the market indicates there are less than 6000 looms of this type in operation. Approximately 10,000 print cloth looms are in position, but not operation, plants being closed.

Bank Clearings Are Lower Than Year Ago

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Bank clearings at leading cities in the United States totaled $4,323,238,000 in the week ended May 17, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from a year ago, but a rise of $32,948,000 over the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

An increase at New York City over 1932 was accompanied by moderate declines in most of the larger eastern trade centers. The reduction at Chicago and most other leading western and southern cities, the agency said, "continued much smaller than in most of the earlier weeks of the year," adding that "this has been a noteworthy feature of the reports from the South for some months past."

International Marine Company

Report of International Merchantile Marine Company and domestic subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,507,187 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,278,000 in 1931.

London Quotations

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73¼, De Beers 5⅛, and Rand Mines 8⅛. Money was ¾ per cent, and discount rates—short bills ⅞@½, and three-month bills ½@⅞ per cent.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, May 18—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

General Trade Rise Continues In Full Swing

Business Expansion Indicated by Increased Activity in Key Industries

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 18—The expansion of general business activity which began with the ending of the bank holiday continues to be in full swing, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin, which says:

"The latest report shows that freight car loadings during the last week of April rose to the highest figure this year. Loadings were only 3.3 per cent below the volume of a year ago which is the most favorable comparison with the preceding year since the beginning of 1930.

"Automobile production has shown a steady expansion since the middle of March. During the first week of May the output reached 51,436 cars, a new high for 1933. The latest report shows an increase of 18 per cent over a year ago.

"Steel mill activity has shown a steady rise from 14 per cent of capacity in the middle of March to the present rate of 31 per cent. The present rate is not only the highest for the year but it is well ahead of a year ago when the rate was 24 per cent.

"During the first week of May, the output of electricity was higher than a year ago for the first time in 1933. The increase over last year was 0.5 per cent. This compares with a decrease of 10.6 per cent during the week of March.

Building activity in April showed more than the usual seasonal rise and factory employment in New York State which is representative of the country as a whole advanced 2.7 per cent in contrast to a usual seasonal decline from March to April. Pay rolls showed a 4.4 per cent rise.

Department store sales in April showed a sharp expansion even when allowance is made for the part played by Easter trade. The Index of sales was 68 in April as compared with 55 in March.

Illinois Industrial Employment Rises

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 18—Going counter to normal seasonal trends, Illinois industrial employment and pay rolls during April progressed slightly in their recovery from previous declines, according to the latest report of the Illinois Department of Labor, issued today.

Total employment in Illinois industrial plants increased 0.7 per cent, and pay rolls increased 02. per cent from March to April, reversing the March decline, it is reported.

The continued low condition of industrial employment, compared to the average of the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, however, is shown by the April employment index of 56.2 and pay roll index of 36.5. The index is based on the figure 100 for the 1925-1927 level.

Active Selling Forces Grain Prices Downward

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—Active selling, which developed from eastern sources that earlier were on the buying side, led to sharp setbacks in wheat prices late today.

Wheat tumbles carried corn downward, too, although corn showed stubborn resistance. Reports indicated a favorable outlook for the new domestic crop of spring wheat, with seeding now practically completed.

Wheat closed weak, 1½c to 2c under yesterday's finish, corn ⅛c to ¾c down, oats ¼c to ½c off, and provisions varying from 10c decline to an equal gain.

Carloadings Outlook

NEW YORK, May 18—Wall Street rather expects that complete carloadings figures for last week will show a gain over 1932. In the week ended Dec. 24, last, traffic ran ahead of the previous year, but that was because Christmas came in different weeks; otherwise there has been no such increase since 1929. The improvement in loadings, for some time noticeable on western lines due to shipments of raw materials, has now spread to eastern carriers, which is taken as evidence that more manufactured products are being moved.

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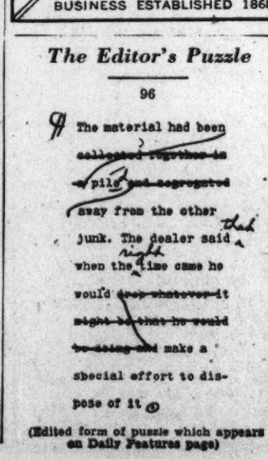
The Editor's Puzzle

96



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Secretary Woodin Is Pleased With Reports

Washington, May 18

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WOODIN characterized as "splendid" the reports on business conditions in various parts of the country he received from individual members of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, which has just concluded its quarterly meeting at the Treasury.

He said there is still about $1,500,000,000 tied up in closed national banks out of a total in national bank deposits of $17,000,000,000. He indicated that he did not think this a bad percentage.

Dollar Exchange Has Improvement In Foreign Marts

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Quiet and irregular conditions prevailed on the exchange market today, with New York offering dollars and buying francs and with French and British interests supporting the dollar.

The dollar opened 1½ cents lower at $3.93 the pound, improved gradually during the session and finished at $3.91¼.

The franc recovered an early loss and closed at 85.96 francs to the pound. The German mark finished slightly below yesterday at 14.41½ marks to the pound.

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—After losing value in early trading today the United States dollar staged a comeback and closed at 22.09 francs, down one centime from yesterday's close. In the early trading the dollar dropped to 21.90.

American Bridge Given $22,000,000 Contract for Steel

PITTSBURGH, May 18 (AP)—The American Bridge Company announces that it has been awarded a contract to furnish $22,000,000 worth of steel for the Oakland Bridge in California.

The order calls for approximately 124,000 tons of structural steel, most of which will be fabricated at the Ambridge, Penna., and Gary, Ind., plants.

Officials say the order is the largest of its kind ever given.

Draftsmen will begin work immediately at Ambridge and Gary on plans for four 500-feet steel towers but fabrication will not start until the end of August.

Steel cable costing millions of dollars will be made at the South works of the American Steel & Wire Company in Worcester, Mass. Wire suspension cables will be made at the Trenton, N. J., plant.

American Bridge and American Steel & Wire are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

Wages Increased By Copeland Products, Inc.

DETROIT, May 18—Copeland Products, Inc., has increased wages of all factory workers on hourly rate from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

The company is operating on a full time basis six days a week, the highest since 1931, its banner year. All former workers have been recalled.

Is Opposed To Insurance For Bank Deposits

American Bankers Association Head Points to Weakness of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Bank deposit insurance plans, proposed in the Glass and Steagall bank reform bills now before Congress, are not different in fundamental principles from the guaranty of deposits plans that have been tried by eight western states and proved disastrous failures in every instance, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and president Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and president American Bankers Association declared here today.

He said the association is in favor of the aims and most of the provisions of the Glass bill, but is opposed to the new insurance feature that has been incorporated in it. Mr. Sisson said among other things:

"The American Bankers Association has declared its indorsement of the major aims of the Glass banking reform bill and of the greater part of its specific provisions. It has itself put forward an affirmative program of legislation to bring about improved banking conditions that in some respects goes even further than the Glass bill. But the association is firmly on record as opposed in principle to any law carrying a guaranty of deposits such as is now incorporated in the new Glass bill before the present session of Congress.

"This newly added provision is called a 'deposit insurance' plan but it is not different in fundamental principle from the 'guaranty of deposits' plans that have been given eight large trials in this country and have proved disastrous failures in every instance."

The Basic Idea

"The basic idea in every one of them was to guarantee specified classes of bank depositors against loss of their deposits through the failure of their bank, by means of an insurance fund created by premiums in the form of assessments on banks proportionate to their volume of deposits. This is also the basic idea of the present proposals embodied respectively in the Glass Senate bill and the Steagall House bill.

"The differences between the Glass or Steagall plans as compared with those eight previous experiments relate to important aspects of organization and operation, but do not materially affect the essential banking principals involved. One difference would be that closer limitations would be placed on the insurance protection given to depositors, only relatively small accounts being fully protected.

"Again, the previous plans were under state auspices and applied only to state banks within the state, while these new plans seek to include banks generally in the country as a whole.

Larger Potential Funds

"Another difference is that the present plans would create larger potential funds through the wider basis of assessment, through joint subscriptions to stock in the administering corporation by the Federal Government, the Federal Reserve Banks and by the participating banks, and finally through access to the public credit by means of powers granted to the proposed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to issue bonds, debentures or notes exempt from federal, state or other taxation, with the coöperation of the Secretary of the Treasury in preparing and printing its obligations.

"These differences are seriously important in that they would serve more fully than did any of the state plans to socialize losses arising from bad or unfortunate banking. They would open channels for passing these losses along to banks in no way responsible for them, and in the final resort, if need be, as a charge upon the general public. They are not, however, important differences in contributing in themselves to sound banking methods and principles.

"If experience means anything the history of the eight state guaranty plans shows that the idea is inherently fallacious. It is based on erroneous premises and assumptions. It is peculiarly one of those plausible, but deceptive, human plans that, in actual application, only serve to render worse the very evils they seek to cure."

Definite Business Improvement Seen

East Pittsburgh, May 18

BUSINESS is definitely improving, according to officials of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., who are on a tour of the Westinghouse plants.

After the officials had completed their inspection of the company's East Springfield, Mass., works Chairman A. W. Robertson stated:

"Having visited all departments at the East Springfield plant, I feel encouraged to find them operating at an overall capacity of 65 per cent and those departments devoted to the manufacture of refrigerators working at 100 per cent capacity. Twenty-five hundred employees are working full time."

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Lerner Stores Corporation	1933	1932	Inc. %
April sales	$1,949,997	$1,946,994	0.2
Four months	5,660,738	6,492,514	*12.8

*Decrease.

Sugar Consumption Off

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—H. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers and economists, report that consumption of sugar in 12 European countries for the first seven months of their crop year was 2.3 per cent under the 1932 period, and that production was 10.1 per cent less. Stocks on April 1 showed a decrease of 342,723 tons from a year ago.

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Farm Income In Northwest Has Advance in April

First Rise Since August, 1929—Exceeds 1932 by Good Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 18—For the first time since August, 1929, farm income in the Northwest for April has exceeded the total for the like month in the preceding year. The total income for seven basic items reached $19,282,000 last month as compared with $17,840,000 in April, 1932, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, issued Thursday.

The largest increase was made in bread wheat, which yielded $5,276,000 as compared with $1,018,000 in April of last year. The increase in farm income was attributed to raising farm product prices and to increased marketings of grain. The states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, are included in the report.

The country check clearings index reached the highest point since the fall of 1931, the report shows.

Increases in April over the corresponding period of the preceding year occurred in carloadings of coal, coke and forest products, building permits, flour and linseed products shipments and marketings of cattle and sheep.

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The Young Folks' Page

Ellen's Unexpected Guest

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH

"HURRY over," urged Beulah as she and Ellen, on their way home from school, came to the fork in the country road.

"Just as soon as I ask Mother," agreed Ellen joyfully, thinking of the treat in store. A friend had loaned Beulah the latest book by Sylvia Green, their favorite author, and the two girls were reading it with eager delight. The book must be returned tomorrow and they expected to finish reading it this afternoon.

They separated, and Ellen hurried down the country road, swinging her lunch box gayly. So dreamily blue was Crooked Lake in the distance, so green and shining were the encircling hills, that Ellen, as she tripped happily along, began to dream of her secret ambition—to become a writer like Sylvia Green!

She had filled two composition books with lengthy descriptions of favorite heroines, rich uncles, ponies, and playhouses, but try as she would, she could never make anything happen in her stories.

"It's because nothing interesting ever happens to me," she complained to Beulah, who was a willing listener and her sole confidante. "I've never had any adventures, or gone to faraway places, and so there just isn't anything interesting to write about."

Today she wished again that she knew how to make interesting things happen in her stories the way Sylvia Green did. The girls in her stories, however, were so natural that Beulah and Ellen often felt they were reading about their very own selves. And how exciting it had been when they discovered that the scene, in this last book, was laid along Crooked Lake. The girls felt sure that Sylvia Green must have visited the lake herself. How Ellen longed to meet her. She felt that Sylvia Green must be a very glamorous young lady!

Ellen reached her home, a rambling white house snuggled under the apple trees, just as her Mother was bidding Mrs. Briggs and another guest good-by. When Ellen was introduced, she learned that the latter, whom they called "Amelia," was Mrs. Heath, a friend from Montana whom Mother had not seen since they were little girls at school. She was visiting Mrs. Briggs, and they were very much disappointed because Ellen's mother could not go home with them for supper.

As her mother explained that there were several extra men working on the farm and she must be at home to serve them a hearty supper, Ellen felt, from her voice, just how disappointed she was.

A happy thought whispered to Ellen—maybe she could get the supper herself, and let Mother go! But then she thought of the book at Beulah's—she couldn't miss that! In the same moment, however, she remembered the stories Mother told of the fun she and this little girl Amelia used to have. If she and Beulah should be separated for years and years, when they met they'd want to talk for hours, and she found herself saying, "Mother, please go! I can get the supper all alone—I know I can. I've often done it for Daddy and Ralph."

"But there are four extra men, dear," protested her Mother. "There isn't enough bread in the house and I was planning to make johnny-cake for supper. You couldn't do that, Ellen."

Unselfish Ellen

But the guests praised Ellen's willingness, and Ellen insisted. "I've made regular cake all myself and if I follow the recipe I can make johnnycake, too!"

And so, while the guests applauded, Ellen's mother hurriedly dressed, and with many parting instructions and smiles of loving appreciation, they drove away.

It was quite an undertaking to prepare a meal for six hungry men, but Ellen had always helped her mother, and now she began to enjoy her responsibilities. She was so busy making the johnnycake, setting the table, cutting up the potatoes for creaming, slicing the cold meat, and cutting the chocolate cake that she hardly realized how dark and sultry it had grown. Just as she peeked in the oven at the golden johnnycake, she was surprised to hear the rumbling of distant thunder and the patter of rain on the windows.

Just then the door opened and her father came in. He was surprised and pleased when Ellen proudly explained how she happened to be in charge, and smiled with approval at the warm johnnycake she was cutting into squares. It was raining hard when the other men trouped into the big kitchen, ready for their evening meal after a busy day.

Ralph was the last one in. "I saw a woman down the road trying to change a tire, as I drove the team up the lane," he remarked, as he peered out of the kitchen window through the sheets of rain. "Yes, there's her car. I suppose she's given up trying to fix it while the storm lasts."

"It's too bad for anyone to be out in a storm like this!" declared Ellen's father. "Get your raincoat, Ralph, and an umbrella, and we'll go down and see what we can do to help."

Ellen was just bringing the food to the table when through the window she saw her father coming up the path with a woman under his umbrella.

A strange guest! That was more than she had bargained for! But she hurried to prepare another place at the table just as her father and Ralph ushered the woman they had found in the stranded car into the dining-room.

"Ellen, this is Mrs. Green," said her father, while Ellen shyly held out her hand. "Her mother was invited out tonight, so Ellen is taking charge of things," he explained to their guest.

"How splendid," said Mrs. Green with a smile that won Ellen's heart at once. She was a plump, motherly sort of woman, and didn't seem at all like a stranger. Her coat was drenched, and while Ellen hung it to dry in front of the oven door, Mrs. Green explained that she had been visiting friends and was on her way to the city—30 miles away—when a flat tire, and the rain, stopped her.

They all sat down to supper, and Ellen felt very dignified and grown-up as everyone praised the food. Mrs. Green chatted sociably with everyone and it was a pleasant meal.

The rain ceased as suddenly as it had begun, and when supper was over, the men went down to Mrs. Green's car to change the tire. She helped Ellen clear the table and insisted on drying the dishes. When she learned how Ellen had given her mother the holiday, she was so pleased that Ellen found herself telling about the book she had missed reading with Beulah.

"Perhaps I'll never have a chance to finish it now," said Ellen, a bit mournfully.

Her Favorite Author

"It must have been a very wonderful book," said Mrs. Green with sympathetic interest. "What was it?"

"'Flowers and Showers,' by Sylvia Green—she's my favorite author. Have you ever read any of her books?" inquired Ellen, remembering that mother always enjoyed Sylvia Green's stories for girls.

"Oh, yes indeed, I think I've read them all," said Mrs. Green. "Why do you like her stories so much?" she added, with real interest.

"Because such interesting things happen," explained Ellen, "and yet everything is just natural and everyday like, too," she added, pleased with Mrs. Green's interest. With a sudden burst of confidence she told Mrs. Green of her secret ambition, and explained her difficulty with the stories in which nothing ever happened.

"You see, I don't know how to write interesting stories because nothing interesting ever happens to me." And Ellen shook her head mournfully.

Mrs. Green smiled with understanding as she wiped the silver. "Well, of course, I haven't known you very long," she said laughingly, "but I think getting supper for all these men so that your mother could have a holiday, and then having a strange guest come in, is exciting enough for any story."

"Why, perhaps it is," agreed Ellen.

"You see, dear," continued Mrs. Green, as she wiped the last dish "common everyday life is full of interest—if we have eyes to see."

Ralph drove up with the car, and Mrs. Green hurried into her coat, now quite warm and dry, while she thanked everyone gratefully. She went out to her car and returned with a book. Hurriedly she wrote something on the flyleaf and turned to Ellen's father.

A Gift

"I know you will not let me pay for my supper—indeed, one could not pay, in money, for such generous hospitality—but I should like to make Ellen a present of a book I happen to have with me." Ellen smiled with pleasure as she took the book, and then gave a little gasp of pure delight as she spied the title.

"Why, it's the book Beulah and I were to read this afternoon!" she cried, running out to the car. "I can't thank you enough!"

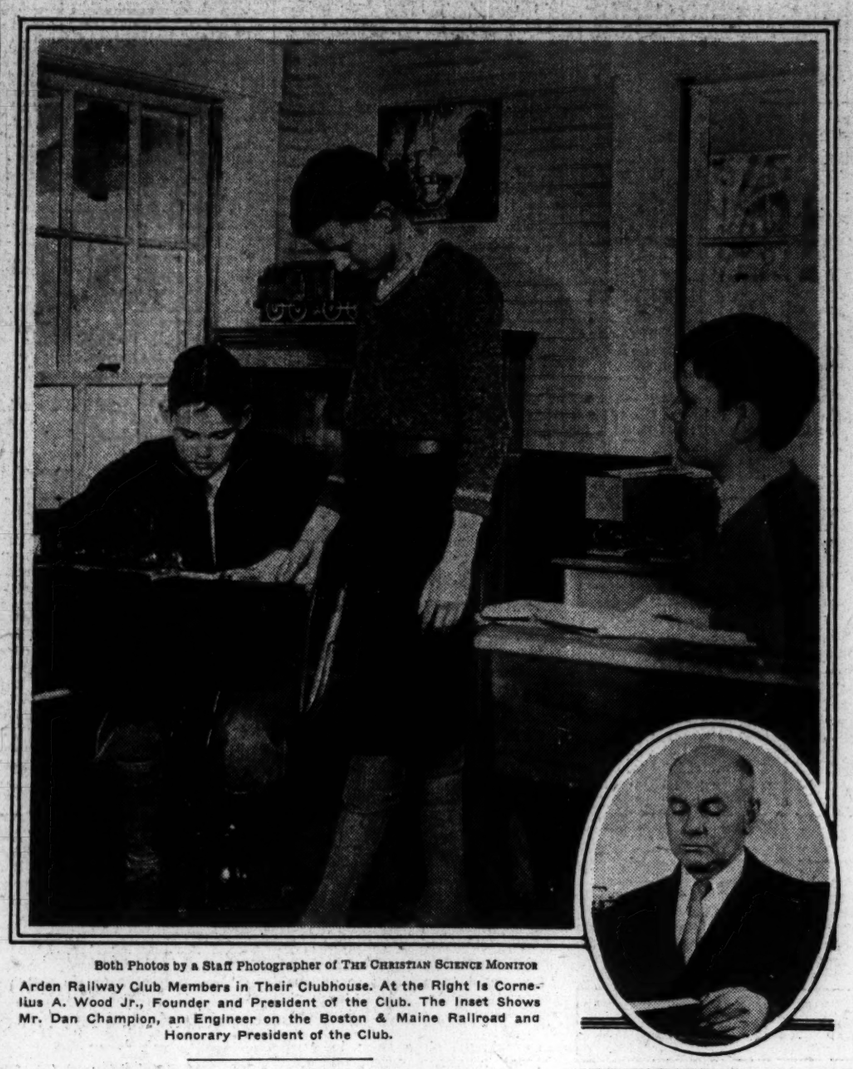
"And I can't thank you enough for liking it," said Mrs. Green gayly as she started the engine. She leaned toward Ellen confidentially, "Write a story about this afternoon and let me read it when I come again. I'm coming to call again soon, so that I can meet your mother," and waving her hand, she started the car and soon disappeared up the country road.

Ellen went inside, hugging the precious book. The dishes were all washed, and she could begin reading the story at once.

As she opened the book, she caught sight of what Mrs. Green had written on the flyleaf. For a moment she couldn't understand. If she hadn't seen, with her very own eyes, Mrs. Green actually writing in the book, she never would have understood. For she read: "With best wishes to my young friend, Ellen, from Sylvia Green."

She gasped. Nice, motherly Mrs. Green was actually Sylvia Green, the writer, and she, Ellen, had talked with her—had washed the dishes while she dried them! Sylvia Green!

Ellen looked out the open door at the fat robins, skipping merrily about the grass as they rejoiced over the shower, and meditated. One didn't have to be a glamorous person and go to distant places. Life was interesting just where you were. And plain, everyday people, like Mrs. Green, like herself, even, could find interesting things all about them—if they had eyes to see!



Both Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arden Railway Club Members in Their Clubhouse. At the Right Is Cornelius A. Wood Jr., Founder and President of the Club. The Inset Shows Mr. Dan Champion, an Engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad and Honorary President of the Club.

Saving the Railroads

ALMOST every boy and many girls, too, at some time have jumped a fence or leaped a stone wall to catch a glimpse of a roaring engine pounding down a long stretch of glistening track. But how many young people have ever done anything other than this to show their interest in our railroads?

A 12-year-old boy of Andover, Mass., Cornelius A. Wood Jr., has proved himself to be one of the youngest and most enthusiastic supporters of railroads in the United States, through the initiative he has shown as founder and president of the Arden Miniature Railway Club.

"Connie," as he is called, says that the purposes of his club are "to get more people interested in railroads, to reduce railroad taxes and to help in every way possible to preserve the railroads." He feels that it would be a great loss if the railroads gave way to some other form of transportation, and he is bound to do his part in seeing that this doesn't happen.

Connie's club is a serious club in every respect. Meetings are held once a month and include discussions on present railroad problems and the ways in which they can be overcome; a talk on railroading by someone who really knows the subject, and an entertainment, which also has a railroad theme.

If you should talk with Connie, as I did, it would take you but a short time to learn that he is well informed about railroad problems. He can tell all about the struggle nearly all lines are having, brought on, he thinks, largely because of competing transportation agencies. Not that these agencies haven't the right to transport people and goods. Connie declares, for they most certainly have. Only he feels, as many do, that they should be under better regulation than they are now.

But the 1933 railroad prospects are good. At least this is his opinion (and he wanted me to be sure that it was just an opinion and not a statement). He pointed out that the railroads are beginning to realize that they must own more trucks, buses, and steamship lines themselves, if they expect to keep their revenues.

The Arden Miniature Railway Club has a little clubhouse on the grounds of Connie's home. Pictures of puffing locomotives decorate the wall and the atmosphere of the small room is decidedly "railroad."

Mr. Dan Champion, an engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad, has taken a keen interest in the club. He comes to the meetings regularly and he has been made "Honorary President." Often he tells the boys stories of the old railroading days and compares them with conditions today, for his 36 years of service has given him a wide knowledge of railroading. Many boys of the club have been his guests on one of the big locomotives which he drives. Of course, they merely climbed aboard at the station while the veteran engineman showed them around, but it was a great thrill, even if they didn't get a long ride. Besides Mr. Champion, there are other older people interested in the club.

Recently Connie sent out mimeographed letters to residents of the community, telling them that his club had been formed "to revive the interest of American people toward the railroads." This bit of publicity work brought him many new and enthusiastic members.

Connie subscribes to many railroad magazines—not story magazines, but pamphlets giving facts and figures on railroads, and he scans them all to find articles that will interest the club. These are clipped and carefully filed.

Railroading, however, is only one of the lad's hobbies, as he also publishes a paper called the Arden Blast. It hasn't a regular publication date as yet but comes out about once a month. At first he was everything from editor-in-chief, reporter and artist down to the printer and printer's helper. Now, however, he has a staff of boys and girls who help get out the paper, which publishes news events of the community, poems, drawings and advertisements. A recent edition was a "Railroad Jubilee Number." In this, Editor Wood showed how important the railroads are to the country, told about all their problems and urged his readers to "travel by train."

Connie recently visited the plant of The Christian Science Monitor and saw how a modern newspaper is published. He displayed keen enthusiasm and interest in all of the departments, so that the time may come when he will find it not too easy to decide which would be the more interesting—a newspaper or a railroad career.

C. G. M.

Lord Baden-Powell's Plum Pudding

Lessons from the 'Varsity of Life, by Lord Baden-Powell. London: C. Arthur Pearson. 12s. 6d. net.

There can be few people who have lived a fuller and a happier life than Lord Baden-Powell. Every page of his book "Lessons From the 'Varsity of Life" bristle with action and bubbles over with humor.

This "sort of hotch-potch or plum-pudding," as Lord Baden-Powell describes his book, is so full of plums that it is impossible to put it down. It is a great record of an outstanding success, and as such is an inspiration.

"I didn't want to write this yarn about myself," Lord Baden-Powell says, "but several different people have asked me to write some of my experiences because they might be helpful to young fellows in aiming their lives. So it is mainly for these—and I include girls as well as men under the term 'fellows'—that I write, seeing that I have passed through the varsity of the world above-mentioned."

Lord Baden-Powell has divided his career into two distinct lives—No. 1 the Soldier, and No. 2 the Founder of the Boy Scout Movement—both of which he says have been intensely happy. Through each, and linking them together, runs the word "Scouting."

The joy of scouting began when, as a small boy at Charterhouse, he went creeping about the copse imagining himself a backwoodsman trapper, and scout. This was followed by perilous adventures with his older brothers in a home-made boat on a river, sleeping in home-made huts, and catching and cooking their own food. Then came travel in strange countries abroad, involving tracking and stalking, camper-craft, and the facing of innumerable risks, all of which led up to the practice of the real thing on Active Service.

The chief events in Lord Baden-Powell's life came, he tells us, in the form of "bombshells," and the following was one of these shells that was hurled at him when, in 1899, he was enjoying a well-earned leave.

George Gough, A. D. C. to Lord Wolseley, sitting at a table near by, suddenly came across and said: "I thought you were in India. I have just cabled to you to come home as the Commander-in-Chief wants to see you."

With such coolness as I could command I said: "Well, here I am"; and after lunch we went down together to the War Office and I was once more shown into Lord Wolseley's room.

He had a knack of trying to spring surprises on you and was all the better pleased if you were not bowled out by them. I think it was his way of judging a man's character and I took care accordingly not to be caught out if I could help it.

On this occasion he said: "I want you to go to South Africa."

With the air of a well-trained butler I said: "Yes, sir."

"Well, can you go on Saturday next?" (This was Monday.)

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

Knowing well the sailings of the South African steamers, I replied: "There's no ship on Saturday, but I can go on Friday."

He burst out laughing and then proceeded to tell me that there was danger of war with the Boers, and he wanted me to go and quietly raise two battalions of Mounted Rifles and organize the Police Forces on the North-west Frontier of Cape Colony, in readiness should trouble arise.

The next "bombshell" fell upon him in what he describes as the "outbreak of Boy Scouting." King Edward invited him to Balmoral, and there talked over the question of the Boy Scouts with him at great length, and though it was all in embryo, showed a strong belief in its possibilities, urging him to go on with it. Realizing that it was not possible to serve the army and the Scouts adequately at the same time, he resigned from the army and devoted himself to the work of founding the movement. And so Life No. 2 began.

In addition to its stirring record of adventure, the book abounds, also with deliciously humorous illustrations, the drawing of pictures being one of the countless "exciting adventures" which has made the Chief Scout's life a "series of enjoyments."

D. A. L.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Swiss Herdsmen's Hats Make Novel Headgear.

Things to Make From Many Lands

An Armaillis Hat From Switzerland

ARMAILLIS hats were first worn by the herdsmen in the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland, but lately children and foreign visitors to the Swiss mountains have begun wearing them, too, and very light and bright they are for the summer.

This is how you can make one for yourself. Get a sufficient length of plain, rough hat-straw, some coarse thread the same color, some scraps of black and bright-colored wool and enough black velvet ribbon (or a bias band) to go twice round your head loosely.

A wooden bowl that fits your head and some thumbtacks make the work easier.

Cut a piece of stout paper or cambric, as big round as the top of a teacup, and baste the first couple of turns of the straw to this in order to start the crown of the hat. Then place this onto the inverted bowl and hold it in place with the thumbtacks.

Now stitch the edges of the straw together and continue winding the straw round the bowl, holding it in place with a thumbtack or two as you work. When your bowl-shaped hat is large enough to cover your head to the tip of your ears, ease the last lap of the straw into the preceding one and cut it off.

Sew one band of the velvet ribbon round the bottom edge, and another about a third of the way up, leaving a band or two of the straw showing between. Embroider some bright woolen flowers with green leaves in outline stitch on one side, filling some of them in to make a contrast. Now make a pompon of black wool and sew it onto the top. Put in a lining, and your Swiss hat is done.

HIKING

is but one of the many experiences of camp life that develop courage, reliance, and resourcefulness. The camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor provide many wholesome experiences for boys and girls. Among these camps there is a choice of location, rates, and special features.

Look for the camp advertisements Mondays, on the Children's Page, and Thursdays, on the Young Folks' Page.

The Mail Bag

St. Margarets, Middlesex, Eng.

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been reading the Monitor, but the items about America interest me chiefly; in fact I learn more about its local affairs from this source than from any paper. I should be pleased if you could find boys of my own age for me to correspond with. My age is 18 and I am interested in art, stamp collecting, books and cycling.

Last year I went to France and stayed with a French boy for two months and then we came back to England and he lived with us for a similiar period. In that way we were able to get a better grasp of each other's native tongue.

St. Margarets is half an hour's train journey from Westminster, the heart of London, and five minutes' walk from Richmond, Surrey, one of the most beautiful parts of England.

Arthur G. W.

Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been very interested in The Christian Science Monitor. My interest has been especially with the Mail Bag. I think it is a delightful way to correspond with the other countries of the world. This is my first letter, and I hope that I will gain many correspondents.

I am English in nationality, and English is the only language that I can speak or write. We live in Durban, a town noted for its cleanliness and the continual greenness of the trees and grass, and I attend the Sunday school of the Christian Science Church here. I have just left high school, and will enter college in a few days. I am 16 years old, and interested in stamps, my uncle being a well-known philatelist in the Union. I am also interested in music and reading, and love learning about other countries, so I should like to correspond with other girls about my age who live in America, especially Canada, Switzerland, the British Isles, and any small islands.

Margaret G.

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Editor:

May I thank you for printing my letter in the Monitor on Feb. 2. It brought me so many nice letters from the United States, England, and Canada. I want all the Mail Baggers to know that I enjoyed their letters very much, but as I received so many it has been impossible for me to answer them all. However, I want to thank you all again very much.

Nan L.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Janice L. (13), Dixon, Ill.—Interested in music, reading, and collecting autographs.

Virginia C. (15), South Gate, Calif.—Especially from China, Spain, Scotland, and Australia. Exchange stamps.

Betty P. (16), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Spain, Ireland, Sweden, and Scotland. Interested in books, sports, and collecting stamps.

Marie K. S. (17), Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.—Interested in sports and animals.

D. Margaret M., Manchester, England—Especially from Germany. Interested in music, swimming, and world affairs.

Geraldine B., North Franklin, Conn.

From Boys

Graham H. M. (16), Melbourne, Australia—Especially from California, Chicago, and New York.

C. H. Jr. (18), Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Wolfgang S. (18), Königsberg, Germany—From the United States, England, India, Malaya, New Zealand, and Australia.

J. R. E., Lagos, Nigeria, Africa.

Over 20

Barbara M., Watertown, Mass.—Interested in art, literature, and sports.

Mildred C., Medford, Mass.—Interested in literature, music, and sports.

Naomi R., Washington, D. C.—Especially from foreign lands.

M. Alice H., Waltham, Mass.—Especially from foreign countries.

Frank M. R., Buffalo, N. Y.—From young men in France. Interested in learning French.

S. Ade O. (native African), Lagos, Nigeria, Africa.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Cooperative Camp
For Girls 16 to 22 Years
Conducted by HEALTHLAND CAMPS
A self maintaining camp. Actual participation in cooking, buying of food, serving meals, gardening. All activities. Jolly week-end parties. Trips. Leisure for study, music, or to train for counselorship. Leaflet. Fee $150.00.
The Three Pines Club, 259 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Sea Pines *Camp for Girls*
27th Year
Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box M Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

The TOLTECS
TOLTEC HILLS
WESTON, CONNECTICUT
A summer camp for forty-five boys.
June 30th to September 1st, 1933
Address: WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD
424 East 57th St., NEW YORK CITY

WYANOKE
on Lake Winnepesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of councilors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft. Mount Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp. 28 miles away. W. H. Bentley, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LEELANAU *for* **BOYS**
13TH SEASON
A Progressive summer camp for the ambitious boy. Opportunities for capable boys to earn while camping. All camp sports on land and sea. For booklet write to
MR. WILLIAM BEALS, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS and GIRLS

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports. Dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to places of interest. Swings, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reduced rates. Write for Bulletin. Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Adventure Island
The "Joyous Isle"
A boy's "world" on a large wooded island in Green Bay near Fish Creek, Wis. Boat building, cruising, and many other attractive features. Unusual staff of creatively-minded men and women. Six-hour drive from Chicago. Very moderate fee. For booklet address
CHARLES A. KINNEY, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

TOSEBO CAMP
FOR BOYS 23rd year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building, Swimming Instruction, Sports. Conducted trip to World's Fair included. Moderate rate. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School, Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Kamp Keebec
for boys 6 to 15 years
Both fresh and salt water activities, woodcraft, campcraft, hikes, games, full program. The tuition fee, $200, is reduced for 1933 to $130 if the enrollment is made before June 10th. Write to REV. and MRS. CHAS. L. STEVENS, Alfred, Maine.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Indian Creek Camp
Boys 8 to 15
A Virginia Camp, eight hours from New York. Trained Counselors—Salt Water Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Land Sports, Ponies, Farm Life, Historical Trips. $12 weekly, $85 season. Booklet. MR. and MRS. GILBS C. UPSHUR, EASTVILLE, VA.

Your Boy's Summer
CAMP BECKET
in the Berkshires
31st Season—June 30-Sept. 1
A non-profit character-building camp. All sports; wild life sanctuary. Extremely low rates. Write State Exec. Comm., Y. M. C. A., 167 Tremont Street, Boston, or Tel. HANcock 5470.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Mabelle Scott Rancho Camps
June 28-Sept. 1
Mountain Lodge, five (5) miles above Camp Baldy, operated in conjunction with Mabelle Scott Rancho School and Camp located in orange grove near Los Angeles. Swimming riding, fishing—all outdoor sports. School work if desired. Rates $40.00 per month. Write or phone MRS. MABELLE SCOTT, Cor. Alosta and Citrus Ave., Azusa, Calif. Azusa 361-61.

POCH-A-WACHNE
for girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska, Directors
BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

T-LEDGE
'The Seashore Camp for Girls'
Orr's Island, Maine. On wooded Maine coast in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, sailing. All camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. *Tam-A-Rack for boys 5-12 years.* Booklet. MRS. N. B. KNORR, Box 553, Orr's Island, Maine.

CAMP SEBOWISHA
FOR GIRLS
INDIAN LAKE, GREENWOOD, MAINE
Well-balanced program emphasizes all-round development of each girl. Real Camp Life on an old Indian camping ground. All land and water sports, specializing in swimming, riding and canoeing. Modern equipment—$250 season. Special counselor for girls coming from homes of Monitor readers.
ETHEL T. HOBBS
Tennis Place Apt., Forest Hills, N. Y.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

Riding, Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Archery, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, Nature Lore. Well qualified staff. Excellent food with fresh fruits and vegetables. Reasonable fee includes all activities and tutoring if desired. Terms arranged. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
Maple City, Michigan
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

Pine Tree Camp
FOR GIRLS
On beautiful Naomi Lake, 2,000 feet above sea, in pine-laden air of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Experienced counselors. Unsurpassed equipment includes large play farm. All field and lake sports. Horseback riding featured. 23d year.
MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE
494 W. School Lane - - Philadelphia
PINE TREE CLUB FOR OLDER GIRLS

HILLSBORO CAMP
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water sports. $300 fee. No extras. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nissen, 779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

CAMP COTUIT
On Cape Cod. For girls. Juniors, intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every three campers. Sailing, fresh and salt water swimming, tennis, riding, dancing, canoe trips. Opportunities in music, arts, crafts. Carefully planned meals. Milk from Walker-Gordon Dairies. Excellent sanitation. Many campers from families of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Booklet. Miss Emma L. Schumacher, 179 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS
Peterboro, N. H. (EDUCATIONAL CAMP) FOR GIRLS

Under Boston University. 600 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 12-19. Separate Junior Camp, 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.
Miss E. Frances Seaborn
6 Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Tennis

Let us save you money on your tennis equipment. We carry a complete line of quality rackets, balls, nets, etc.
Ask for Free 65-page Sporting Goods Catalogue.
Careful attention given mail orders.
Athletic Equipment Co.
THE D. & M. STORE
85 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
We are Outfitters for the Monitor Athletic Club

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

EAGLE'S NEST
Est. 1922 in the cool Blue Ridge at BREVARD, N. C.
Asheville only 35 miles.
50 happy girls 6-16 from North and South. Riding and many trips included in fee. Wide variety of activities guided by individual interests and needs.
MISS CAROL OPPENHEIMER
620 E. 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

MAYFLOWER
A CAPE COD CAMP FOR GIRLS
20th consecutive season. Personal interviews in New York, Philadelphia, Boston. Salt water sports, sailing, riding, music. *Camp Viking for Brothers 3 miles distant.*
Mrs. Norman White, Orleans, Mass.

HOUSE PARTY in the BERKSHIRES
THEATRE WORKSHOP, MALDEN BRIDGE, N.Y.
Unique vacation for girls. Play production combined with acting in professional theatre. Broadcasting, scenic construction and dancing taught. Summer sports including horseback riding, swimming and tennis. Directors: Adele Hoes Lee and Emily Nietsche Bishop. For illustrated catalogue address
Mrs. A. H. Lee, 127 High St., Brookline, Mass.

Activities
Sand Sports, Nature Study, Camp Craft, Canoe Trips, Swimming and Water Sports emphasized.
SEVENTH SEASON
Camp Celestia
A Camp for Girls at Winthrop, Me.
Miss Clarebelle Barrett, 193 Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Grace Leister, 171 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone New Rochelle 6487

Nitawa *on Lake Spofford Chesterfield, N. H.*
For girls 5 to 18 years. 14th Season
Tuition adjusted to suit the times.
Excellent facilities for Swimming, Canoeing, Riding, Dramatics, Dancing, Arts and Crafts and Gypsy Lore under competent, companionable Counselors. Booklet.
Camp Indian Acres for Boys 5 to 12 years two miles distant.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Helen Keyes Robinson, Chesterfield, N. H.

WOODLAND
A Private Camp for Girls 7-19
Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Rate $12.50 a week. Catalog.
Mrs. Herbert M. Lorens, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vt. *Camp Kanterskill for Boys, Pownal, Vt., affiliated.*

TEELA-WOOKET

FOR GIRLS. Roxbury, Vermont. The Horseback Camp in the Heart of The Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding and thorough instruction in horsemanship. All sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. Tuition reduced and terms may be arranged. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hoyt, 18 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages; three groups. All land and water sports; white sand beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring. Separate dressing rooms for each camper. 19th season.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor
Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

SUMMERLAND
Raymond-on-Lake Sebago, Maine
Excellent food in abundance and variety carefully prepared.
Comfortable and Immaculate Sleeping Quarters.
An Entirely New Idea
No compulsory routine. Only voluntary participation in land, water sports and other activities.
EIGHT WEEKS, $120
May be paid in six monthly installments. Limited to 50 girls in the "teen" age. References required.
Usual camp outfit not required.
Parents and friends may visit at any time and remain as long as they desire. Rates: $4.00 per day—$23 to $25 per week.
ENDORSED BY:
Mrs. Jessie Northcroft Byrne, 320 East 42nd Street; Miss Berta Elsmith, head of the Music Dept., Brearley School; Mrs. Thomas W. Edgar, officer of the Junior League, 1170 5th Avenue; Rev. Dr. W. W. Giles, First Reform Church, East Orange, N. J.; Prof. Charles F. Horne, The College of the City of New York; Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, president of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, 300 Park Avenue. Edward E. Norwood, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. Hon. and Mrs. Charles H. Tuttle, 339 Convent Avenue; Mrs. James G. Wentz, President N. Y. State Woman's Rep. Club, 2941 Mill Terrace, Washington, D. C. Write for folder.

Charlotte Eva Regnens
135 West 80th Street, New York City
This notice will appear only in The Christian Science Monitor and will not be repeated.

Text of Trade Control Bill Gives President Wide Power

(Continued from Page 4)

gency construction on secondary or feeder roads to be agreed upon by the State Highway Departments and the Secretary of Agriculture:

Provided, that the State or responsible political subdivision shall provide for the proper mantenance of said roads. Such grants shall be available for payment of the full cost of the surveys, plans, improvement and construction of secondary or feeder roads, on which projects shall be submitted by the State Highway Department and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Any amounts allocated by the President for grants under subsection (a) of this section shall be apportioned among the several states, three-fourths in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 21 of the Federal Highway Act, approved Nov. 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, and one-fourth in the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total population of the United States, according to the latest decennial census, and shall be available on July 1, 1933, and shall remain available until expended; but no part of the funds apportioned to any state need be matched by the state.

(c) All contracts involving the expenditure of such grants shall contain provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the State Highway Department, which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals for bids for the work.

(d) In the expenditure of such amounts, the limitation in the Federal Highway Act, approved Nov. 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, upon highway construction, reconstruction, and bridges within municipalities, and upon payments per mile which may be made from Federal funds, shall not apply.

(e) As used in this section the term "state" includes the Territory of Hawaii. The term "highway" as defined in the Federal Highway Act, approved Nov. 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to include such main parkways as may be designated by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Federal-aid highway system.

Sec. 205 All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be directly employed on such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative and supervisory positions), so far as practicable, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid ust and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort, and, (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project preference shall be given where they are qualified to ex-service men with dependents.

Rules and Regulations

Section 206. The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed $500, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

Issue of Securities and Sinking Fund

Section 207 (a). The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, under authority of the Second Liberty Loan act as amended, such amounts as may be necessary to meet the expenditures authorized under this act, or to refund any obligations previously issued under this section, and to issue therefor bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills of the United States authorized by such act, as amended, in the manner and under the terms and conditions therein prescribed.

(b) For each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1934, there is hereby appropriated, in addition to and as part of, the cumulative sinking fund provided by Section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan act, as amended, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of such fund, an amount equal to 2½ per cent of the aggregate amount of the expenditure made out of appropriations made or authorized under this act as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reëmployment and Relief Tax

(Taxation provisions to be inserted later as Section 208).

Section 209. For the purpose of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,300,000,000.

Title III

Section 301. After the expiration of 10 days after the date upon which the administrator has qualified and taken office, (1) no application shall be approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the provisions of Subsection (A) of Section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 as amended, and (2) the administrator shall have access to all applications filed, and records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relating to loans and contracts and the administration of funds under such subsections; provided that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may issue funds to a borrower under such subsections (A) prior to Jan. 23, 1939, under the terms of any agreement entered into with such borrower pursuant to an application approved prior to date of termination, under this section, of the power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to approve applications.

Decrease of Borrowing Power of the R. F. C.

Section 302. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds or other obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under Section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time is decreased by $—.

Section 303. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof, to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Section 304. This act may be cited as the "National Industrial Recovery Act."

Douglas Opens Hearing On Trade Control Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

dented in peace times for dealing with the national economic emergency.

To Allow Trade Compacts

These powers are centered around the authorization to license and control all industries whose products move in interstate commerce. They involve an alleviation of the interstate commerce laws to permit trade associations, price-fixing agreements, limitation of production and elimination of cutthroat competition.

For the benefit of labor, power is conferred on the Executive to fix minimum wages, reduce work hours and in many other respects improve working conditions.

The public works features of the bill provide a vast building program, including naval construction on a program which would bring it close to treaty limits by 1936. State, county and local government grants are conditioned on reductions in expenditures.

The most vital and also the most controversial feature of the bill, provision for a new tax to carry the interest and sinking fund requirements of the $3,300,000,000 bond issue, is expected to be taken up by the committee at once. Congress has until Monday to make up its mind on this question. If it has not then decided between the sales tax and alternate methods of raising the necessary revenue, the President has declared that he will send a further message recommending a definite form of taxation.

The sales tax still had a large and powerful group of advocates, although the opposition which prevented adoption of this form of taxation during the last Congress was still sufficiently significant to make the outcome doubtful.

Boston Art Notes

School Exhibitions

With the culmination of the school season, we are called upon to see work by students of various art schools. Boston has many such schools, and each year we find ourselves surprised anew at the large enrollment and the industry of students in this field. It takes courage in these days to undertake an art course; the young person must be pretty keen on the subject to enter a field which is already crowded and seems abundantly provided. Probably the attendant heightened seriousness on the part of the student is responsible for the improved quality in the exhibits.

At the Boston Museum School, the Fenway, gallery and corridors and auditorium contain drawings, paintings and handicraft of the students. In handicraft there may be found the customary high standard. The fundamentals of design have been instilled rigorously, the students have been taught to apply them with neatness, devicefulness and suitability. Those of us who are gratified by smooth, thoughtful, modest performance will enjoy many of the displays. There are pure designs, designs for textiles, wall papers, decorated interiors. There are also jewelry pieces, handwrought and carefully incrusted with gems. In this last department the Museum School is particularly well founded in method and performance.

The paintings, as we have noted in other school displays, are a credit to new systems and installations in teaching at the Museum. There is wider variety, increased individuality and a definite emancipation from academic molds and traditional tenets. Students seem to be abandoning the literal copying and the obdurate niceties of the old school; their visions are refreshed, their brushes have acquired a welcome vivacity. They show action, dynamics, an interest in ingenious composing. The figures appear far more human, and plastic, sleekness and perfection of trifles has given way to bravura.

The sculptures, capably made, yield too quickly to conventional treatment.

D. A.

Women Decorate Club For Flower Exhibition

In a courtyard transformed into the "Café de la Ville," with gayly striped awnings, umbrellas, bookstalls and flower stands reminiscent of the "quais," the Women's City Club of Boston will hold its eleventh annual flower show at the clubhouse tomorrow afternoon at 12:30.

Among the exhibitions in the clubhouse will be the "Economy Class," in which flowers will be shown in vases costing no more than 10 cents. Other exhibitions will include modern arrangement, house decoration, mantel decoration and spring flowers. Mrs. Frank P. Scofield is chairman of the show, and Miss Amy Sacker, Mrs. Roger Warner and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster will be the judges. The President's Bowl will be awarded for the most distinguished exhibit.

Business Wheels Stir Out Near Berkshires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18—Manufacturing industries in this district are showing a steady rate of increase. This covers various lines and is reflected in a growth of electrical consumption by this class of users. Wright-LaMontagne Company, corset makers, have increased their force, added more machines and are running on the highest level in the history of the concern.

Baldwin-Duckworth Chain Company, makers of industrial chain drives and automotive chains, report a decided improvement. Moore Drop Forging Company is busier on automobile and refrigerator parts. Manufacture of refrigeration units by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is at a record high level. Concerns making small tools are beginning to feel the revival.

Art

Arthur W. Heintzelman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Etchings and drawings by Mr. Arthur W. Heintzelman, on view until June 3 at Keppel's, bring many recent plates and studies by this American artist, who has long worked in Europe, to gallery visitors. One quality runs through all his work, a finality of realization. This finality makes even of the early states of his plates a satisfying projection of his conceptions, for it is clear from the drawings here shown that he works from first to last on a subject steadily before him. Whatever the nature of the prints the artist withholds from exhibition, he evidently has no inclination to show his experiments to the public.

Were he a sculptor, Mr. Heintzelman could scarcely have given more thought to modeling than he has done in the third-length figure of a man in "Vigneron." There is no feeling of the overwrought about this, however, so related to one another as values are the various planes of interest. "Pigeon," a child subject, provides gracious accent of the darks in the head, and attains to that desirable quality of moving line that is not often achieved in prints. That is, in this and in the "Accordéoniste," among numerous others, one notes the transitional feeling of a mood caught in passing, but not arrested to the point of seeming frozen. Action past and to come is implied.

"Mezzo-giorno Basilica di Marco" possesses a powerful structure because of the unusual viewpoint, beneath the statue of a horse, with the legs forming supports at the sides, the vigor of it all being relieved by the forms of the fluttering pigeons. There is quizzical alertness in the mood of "Le Bibliophile," and sparkle of line. Gracious line accents the flowing form of "Sun Bath" and there is a striking attainment of form oppositions in "Montmartre," a scene involving a dozen figures, all in character. Also in this show are a number of this artist's deeply considered compositions upon the Bethsemene theme.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 "Week-Ends in Boston," Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Women's Trade Union League dinner; speakers.
10:45 News; announcements; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Our Poets in Song and Story," Sarah Harding Hunter.
5:15 Clara Thompson, soprano.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 "Skipper's Treasure Chest."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists: chorus.
7:15 "Big Bear Review."
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; William A. Brady, DeWolf Hopper, Irene Franklin, Glersdorf Sisters, male quartet; soloists.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra Cup series.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi Trio; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 "Thompson Securities Bill," James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, Talk, Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elisabeth Barthall; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra presenting Stravinsky program.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, California Melodies; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John McGonigle, tenor.
5:15 "Vagabond of the Air," poems.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 Playhouse News.
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:30 Studio program.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," with ensemble.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping Tour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

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CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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Smart New Styles
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MILLINERY
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Very Moderately Priced
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NEW YORK

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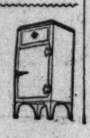

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

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Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
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Famous From
Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Daily Features

All Nature

Barnyard Grass

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE broad meadows end and the woods begin, a constant struggle is found between the grass that would gain a foothold in the forest and the forest that would overrun the plain. Neither appears determined to displace the other—merely to outlast it and keep it from bringing in reinforcements.

A somewhat similar struggle is going on in every barnyard, where seeds of all sorts find fertile ground. In some parts of the Eastern Hemisphere, barnyard grass is grown for fodder and sometimes for human food. In America it is a weed to be removed.

In spite of this, barnyard grass attempts to prove its value as green fodder by leaving the ditches, moist places and waste lands to march right up to the barn door. Instead of pulling up the grass, the farmer would do well to utilize it. Millet is planted or bought instead, although experiments have established the worth of the cheaper and more easily raised barnyard grass. Even the stock casts a vote in its favor.

The chickens know a good food when they see it, and what the farmer casually tosses aside they scratch up, especially in August, September and October, when the grass has gone to seed.

The most characteristic features of this common grass are the barbed bristles of the dense panicle, coarse, long leaves, and conspicuous growth.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Grape-Nuts
GROCERIES FRUIT
MEAT FISH
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 SOUTH SALINA STREET

TROY

MISS JANE BENNETT
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Hats from $3.50 up
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Summer Bedding
Tailored Sateen and Chintz Bed Spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Blankets. Replenish your supply now—from our large variety of sizes, to meet every requirement. Prices were never lower! You'll probably pay more later on.
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1801 GENESEE STREET Phone 2-1164

Automobile Insurance
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FURS
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Modern cold air vaults—Ask us about our new lower rates—
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Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
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"INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE"
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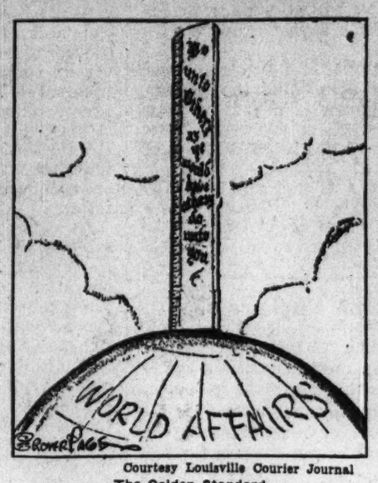
Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
The Infant Terrible

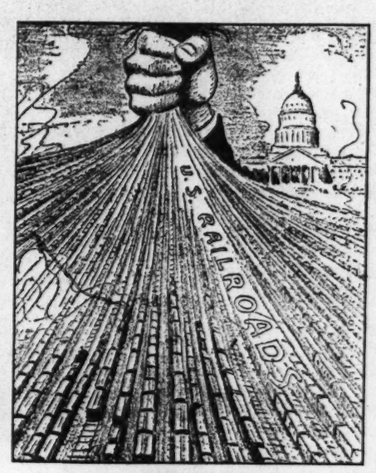


Courtesy Louisville Courier Journal
The Golden Standard

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
All Ready for That Stratosphere Flight

Courtesy Detroit News
Cart Wheels

Courtesy Pittsburgh Post Gazette
The New Big Stick (Wired for Radio)



Courtesy Dallas Morning News
The Coördinator

In Lighter Vein

Life
"Drop by Moe's again; maybe my pants are pressed by now."

The Atom

Figure of Speech: He was so small that if he pulled up his socks he'd blindfold himself.

Thrifty

Helen was chewing gum in school and was called to the front of the room to be reprimanded. "Throw your gum in the wastebasket, Helen," commanded the teacher.

"Please, Miss Smith," ventured Helen, "may I keep it in a piece of paper? You see, I just bought it the day before yesterday."

Probably

Another unusual winter sight was that of Miss Jodie Seigel, who reported seeing two months fluttering along a state road.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

Maybe one of them was looking for a lamb to come in like.—*New Yorker.*

At the Bakery Goods Counter

Notice: "Please do not ask for credit. Only movie comedians expect to get pies on their face."

Fast

"How does that clock go that you won at the fair?"

"Fine—it does an hour in 50 minutes."—*Hummel* (Hamburg).

NEW YORK

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Northern New York's Largest Collection of WHITE SHOES
We have your STYLE . . . sandals, strap and opera pumps, ties and sports oxfords. We have your SIZE . . . 3B to 8½AAA. We have your PRICE . . . $4 to $6.50.
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Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
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BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUE love can no more be diminished by showers of evilhap than flowers are marred by timely rains.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I went over to the Boss's school at recess time today—
While ambling around I saw some children having a grand time on a slide—
Everybody had to stand in line and take turns—
But when they found out that I could slide down it—
They let me go oftener than anybody!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

50 per cent of the girls—in the eighth and ninth grades in Boston schools wear high-heeled shoes to class, according to a recent survey.

All automobiles in Utah—must carry rear reflectors visible under a headlight for 200 feet, in addition to a tail light, according to a new law.

The first airplane stamp—was issued on May 13, 1918; its value was 24 cents.

Brevities

El Paso World News:
In the last 300 years no one has been able to improve on the violin . . . and in the last six months the fellow next door hasn't been able to improve on the saxophone . .

Detroit News:
As a new process, perfected at Akron, will wholly relieve rubber of its familiar odor, smelling the check will not be enough.

Punch:
"For dinner, a thin piece of underdone steak two inches by two inches should be taken," says a slimming expert. It doesn't seem much, but after all it's a square meal

Boston Herald:
It is just dawning on most of us that our banks would have remained open, if our minds had, too.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

96

The material had been collected together in a pile and segregated away from the other junk. The dealer said when the time came he would drop whatever it might be that he would be doing and make a special effort to dispose of it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rear, raise (Mrs. E. R. W.)—The correspondent refers to a recent Word a Day item in which the following sentence was submitted as correct: "He is going back this spring to Illinois, where he was raised." She asks: "Shouldn't the word 'reared' be used instead of 'raised'?"

Yes, it is widely contended that "rear" is better than "raise" when the bringing-up of members of the human family is to be expressed. "Raise" is used to express the growing of stock or crops.

The objection to "raise" in connection with children is of comparatively modern development, however, for the only use of "rear" in the Bible, to illustrate, is in the sense of "build" or "erect" (cf. "Wilt thou rear it up in three days?" in John 3: 20; also, "Their children, whom he raised up in their stead," in Joshua 5: 7).

So many good speakers and writers are ignoring the clamor against "raise a family" that this department is beginning to wonder, Who are we to denounce the usage? But since an honest confession is said to have salutary effects, let it be whispered that the failure to change "raised" to "reared" in the sentence might be classified as an oversight.

What They Say

Progress

"Half the labor of mankind since the beginning of time has been directed toward finding of a more efficient and less dangerous way of getting things done."—*Admiral Byrd.*

Who Should Decide

"A woman who is unable to cook should not marry."—*Lord Cushendun.*

Excuse Us!

It would take three days to state the theory of relativity in words that might be understood by a layman.—*Dr. Einstein.*

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

PLYMOUTH—Mat. Today
2 WEEKS—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL
In Sidney Howard's ALIEN CORN

REPERTORY—Comedy
FREDERICK LELAND PLAYERS
"THE YOUNGEST"
Fri. and Sat. Eves. Best Seats 75c
Reservations at Box Office

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Leslie J. Spiller and Lee Peters present
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
"Next time you go to the theatre please see this one."—*Mirror.*
"A FOUR-STAR HIT."—*Daily News.*
Mats. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Sunny Hours"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES

WHILE The Christian Science Monitor has always furnished much valuable material to the alert school-teacher, there is one section of this newspaper which has afforded a class of boys and girls a great deal of help in their school activities. The column referred to is the one entitled, "I Record Only Sunny Hours."

The class in question has organized a club called "The Modern Knights of the Round Table." The purpose of the club is to encourage service at home and at school. Each member of the club either holds office or is on some service committee. There is a cleanliness committee to keep the room, the desks, the hall and the school-yard tidy; another committee is called the courtesy committee, the duties of the members being to welcome visitors, give little courtesy talks, and in general to recognize and develop courtesy in the members of the class. Other committees have to do with decoration, better English, entertainment and thrift.

At the weekly club meetings the boys and girls discuss the work of their various committees, and it is very gratifying to watch the growth of these children in self-control, dependability and helpfulness. No longer can one find untidy desks, wasted paper, an unattractive room or discourteous pupils.

The whole club looks forward to a feature of each week's meeting. The entertainment committee plans a short program and the children who can play musical instruments are asked to contribute; others give little talks and some read stories.

At the very beginning of their club, the teacher who is also a regular member, was asked to contribute something to the entertainment for that week. She decided to read a story from the Sundial column. The children were eager to have other stories of this kind read at their club. These stories have since been clipped daily from the newspaper and the entertainment committee has made a very attractive scrapbook in which these "little missionaries of service" are kept.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c
7 Course Dinner, 65c
OPEN SUNDAYS

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

EMILY BURMEISTER, Inc.
53 GREENWICH AVENUE
Near 7th Avenue and 11th Street
LUNCHEON . . 50c and 60c
DINNER . . 75c, 85c and $1
Open Sundays 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Good Food
Montague Court Cafeteria
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays
16 Court Street BASEMENT

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

ANNIE E. B. FINDLAY HELEN W. FINDLAY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Hitler Speaks

BETWEEN them, Chancellor Hitler and President Roosevelt have revived the world's hopes for political pacification and economic restoration. In the last week it had become clear that the Washington preparatory conversations would not suffice to give the World Economic Conference even a fair start; statesmen began to see that a definite step toward political disarmament was the most essential preparation for economic disarmament.

It was discovered that the path to success in London lay not only through Washington but through Geneva. And at Geneva there was a deadlock. So that in London talk turned toward postponement.

Doubts were doubled when Chancellor Hitler suddenly summoned a so recently discarded Reichstag. Fears were expressed that the German dictator would wreck the economic conference by throwing a bombshell of militant demands into the disarmament conference. Mr. Roosevelt's timely message acted powerfully to stabilize the situation. And now Herr Hitler has dispelled many of the clouds which hung over Geneva—indeed over all Europe.

The Reich's Chancellor's speech is reassuring for at least three reasons:

1. Herr Hitler bases Germany's case on right instead of might. For instance:

> Germany wants nothing she is not ready to concede to others. Germany today claims real equality respecting the disarmament of others because she has a moral right thereto through her own fulfillment of treaties.

This makes Germany an advocate of treaty observance, not of treaty abrogation by force. It is wholly consistent with the Chancellor's protest that in the Versailles settlement the allies attempted to say their might made right. His point that they sought to use their temporary power to set up a permanent legal order wherein the victors would enjoy rights denied to the vanquished is an argument for law, not force.

2. The speech explicitly acknowledges treaty obligations:

> No German Government will, of its own volition, break an agreement that cannot be abrogated, except by substituting a better one.

This pledge is not weakened by the reiterated demand for such substitution. And it is given weight by a striking recognition of the futility of using force:

> No new European war could replace the present unsatisfactory conditions by something better.

3. Germany's leader discloses a real philosophy of peace:

> The generation of this young Germany . . . has suffered too tremendously from the madness (of war) to intend to inflict it upon others.

And again:

> The idea of Germanization is unknown to us. The spirit and morality of the past century which believed one could probably make Germans of Poles and Frenchmen is exactly and in the same measure as foreign to us as we passionately oppose every contrary attempt upon us.

These statements are more valuable even than promises of peace; they indicate a desire for peace which is the best guarantee of it. They constitute a realistic and statesmanlike recognition that there are fundamentals of right action which govern nations better than force and that in some degree at least coöperative internationalism may be more useful than narrow nationalism.

Of course, their true conciliatory value will depend on how well they are carried into action. Herr Hitler went beyond mere general statements in some respects. The world will welcome particularly his indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's advocacy of the MacDonald plan as a starting point for disarmament and his conditional offer of a gradual elimination of the Reichswehr. Both these proposals have been stumblingblocks at Geneva. And representatives of the German Government have been prominent among the stumblers. If pacific purpose can be translated into action, the door will open for real disarmament.

In this speech the leader of German Fascism has presented himself, his party and his country in a better light than they have recently enjoyed in most of the world. The very strength of the case he makes for Germany is itself a reassurance. It is so strong that it is sure to receive sympathetic consideration. And it is so strong that Germany can well afford to forgo any hasty pressing of it which would jeopardize present progress toward a general pacification.

The College Comes to the Student

THE plan worked out by Mount Holyoke College in collaboration with Trinity College and the Young Women's Christian Association of Hartford, Conn., to assist high school graduates who are unable to continue their studies in college is worthy of wide attention at a time when the young graduate has become a nation-wide problem.

Classes of young women who have passed their entrance examinations will be held in the Y. W. C. A. at Hartford under the direction of members of the teaching staff of Mount Holyoke, with the assistance, if necessary, of the members of the faculty of Trinity College.

By this plan students will be enabled to take the full freshman course at a greatly reduced rate. At the close of the freshman year students who have completed the work satisfactorily will be admitted to Mount Holyoke with sophomore rank.

The effort of educational institutions all over the United States to help meet the present emergency by keeping young people at their studies, thus fitting them for wider and more useful careers, is one of the bright aspects of the times.

Not only will such a course assist in the reabsorption of unemployed by industry, but this widening and deepening of education's channels should prove of value to the whole nation.

"Definite Signs of Improvement"

GLOW of dawn among the tall, black smokestacks these May mornings has a rosier tint. It is warm with a promise of better times. But it is from conference rooms far removed from the masts of industry that the promise has come. The Federal Reserve Board's advisory council, composed of bankers from the twelve United States Federal Reserve districts, has just reported that business in many parts of the country is showing definite signs of improvement.

News like this carries the reader's interest almost inevitably from the front page to the financial section of his daily paper. There he finds for himself more of these widely heralded "signs." Wages in several industrial plants have been increased. Confidence in the country's banks has followed in the wake of the Washington Administration's plans for reform and reorganization. There is less talk about business problems and a little more about business opportunity. And there is a stock market report not without significance.

Following President Roosevelt's message to fifty-four nations, stock prices on the New York exchange, on the Paris Bourse, on the Berlin Boerse, and in the London market advance. The financial communities in the United States, France, Germany, and Great Britain let their actions speak their opinions that the outlook for business is better because the prospect of international coöperation is clearer. Trade may yet lower the barriers that greed or fear has placed in its way. Continued peace may make prosperity possible. Men may work instead of fight. And stock prices say that financiers are more willing to invest under such conditions.

Perhaps it is right here that the basis of prosperity may be seen. It would be hard to point to a single country today whose business difficulties are due alone to chaos within its own borders. And it would be equally difficult to name a nation capable of sustaining itself in prosperity in an unprosperous world. What each nation needs today, and what the business interests all over the world are waiting for, is an assurance that in redeveloping trade they will not be faced with all the hindrances which extreme economic and political nationalism have too long placed in their path.

The definite signs of improvement, in which millions the world over see promise of more adequate supply, appear in that glow among the smokestacks and in encouraging reports from business conference rooms. But their roots are in the growing willingness of men and nations to serve their own and one another's best interests.

A Mammoth Power Pool

COMPLETION of a transmission tie line between the Niagara-Hudson and New York Edison electric systems links together generating stations in the northeastern section of the United States and Canada with combined capacities of almost 13,000,000 horsepower, according to figures quoted in the Electrical World. Nearly one-fourth of the United States' developed water-power resources and a like proportion of its steam-generating plants are embraced in this immense interconnected network.

Such a pooling of power resources thrills the imagination as one contemplates the invisible transfers of energy guided by the slender-looking steel tower lines which traverse the countryside with giant strides; but how few persons who are not engineering specialists appreciate the true functions of modern power exchange.

In long-distance wire telephony the waves vibrating in character with the conversing voices or with the musical instruments of a radio broadcast pass from terminal to terminal, even if transcontinental mileages lie between. Not so with inter-regional power ties. Instead of energy being shipped "in block" from the Atlantic seaboard to the Great Lakes and vice versa, electricity is in reality shifted from one company network to the next as a kind of neighborly assistance.

A power shortage arises suddenly or gradually on one system and a surplus of generating capacity may exist on another. Interconnection enables the system operators to pool these resources by transferring electricity in specified amounts back and forth as required, so that one organization gives a "boost" to the next one's load, and so on.

For example, suppose more energy is needed in New York City. Up in Buffalo a dispatcher will send more Niagara Falls electricity to Syracuse. The Oswego River plant which ordinarily supplies Syracuse will shunt its power on to Utica, which in turn will give a lift to Albany, and the Greenland plant below Albany will deliver some thousands of kilowatts to the Edison system in Yonkers and the Bronx. Thus the effect will be as if the metropolis received power direct from Niagara—or the movement might be reversed so that the Dunwoodie substation in Yonkers would help indirectly to carry an unusual load in Buffalo—but none of the power actually would be transmitted more than 150 miles. Losses in the transmission of bulk power are too great even at 220,000 volts to ship identical energy economically between places 400 or 500 miles apart, though "stunt" transmissions of spectacular length have been achieved experimentally.

By this process of intersystem team play the advantages of interconnection are realized. The great northeastern power pool is unlikely to interchange more than 20 per cent of its plant capacity; but as this is done at exactly the right time and places, it offers a most valuable means of coping with operating contingencies. When the up-country water supply is ample, surplus hydroelectric energy is sent into the urban areas, reducing the consumption of fuel in steam-plant service. In dry seasons when the stream flow is inadequate and the reservoirs lower, the tidewater fuel-burning plants take up the burden and send energy into the interior.

In emergencies interconnections are a remarkable insurance against long interruptions. Hardly any better example of business cooperation could be cited. There is something fine about the way in which costs and profits are made secondary to service on such occasions. The technique and agreements by which normal interchange is handled to permit equitable sharing of savings between utilities deserve commendation. These developments are assets to the country, and when soundly engineered and ably operated tend to reduce costs and improve service to the humblest consumer.

A Little Local Color

AMONG the gable-roofed hamlets strung like beads of brown on the silver thread of the St. Lawrence River the *habitants* of Quebec are taking lessons in the patois of their native speech.

Submerged beneath an avalanche of Americanisms the primitive Gallic color that lent such charm to the Côte de Beaupré and Isle of Orleans is menaced with annihilation. Old-fashioned inns bearing names such as "L'Auberge Jean" or "Café des Quatre Matelots" are jostled by blatant lunchrooms and effete eating places unpicturesquely named: Roosevelt Tea Room or Tony's Lunch Parlor.

A little local color now and then does serve to attract the tourist's yen. So, with the friendliest possible feeling to its neighbors across the border, the provincial government, according to a United Press dispatch, proposes some action to prevent the incongruities of a crude colloquialism which would mar the original quaintness of a colorful countryside.

Lovers of beauty everywhere will applaud the decision and joyfully anticipate its success. After all, one voyages abroad in search of change. And leisure. Most rightly, the Minister of Highways of Quebec suspects that Tony's Lunch Parlor, estimable as it may be as a filling station, is not just the sort of place to evoke in the tourist that "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" feeling. French pride and the French purse would be more pleasantly affected by such a name as "Beau Séjour," and the traveler would be more contented—and expansive in ordering his dinner.

And if the shiny motorcar has not crowded the high two-wheeled calèche off the highways along the Rivière du Loup, the "*Marche donc*" of its driver as he calls to his horse and the accordion of the *habitant* will captivate anew the voyager in the Province of Quebec.

Portrait of a Gentleman

ONE of Dr. John Grier Hibben's associates at Princeton, when he was president of that college, summed him up as a man with a clear, deliberate and quiet mind, who was approachable, considerate, unaffected, independent without being aggressive. It was said that he might take part in a battle, but would never descend to a quarrel. It is this balance of essentials that stamp a man with that hall-mark which is the finest title anyone may bear, a gentleman.

An idealist, Dr. Hibben gave utterance to his idealism in the syllables of practicality. He outlined this idealism in one of his last published writings, an article that appeared in the Forum of February this year:

> We need a renaissance of idealism. Some people have a false impression of the significance of idealism. They think of it as a philosophy separated from the practical every-day life of affairs. . . . Now for me idealism means that there are values which cannot be expressed in material terms. . . .
>
> I have in mind those deeply imbedded thoughts and emotions which cannot be counted or measured or weighed by any material units of description or computation—such as the illimitable mass of our affections, within our family groups or the circle of our friends, or in that still larger sphere which commands our interests and solicitude for the welfare of humanity in general; or our instinctive appreciation of the order and beauty of the world in which we live, our sense of justice and fair play, of duty, honor, the dictates of conscience and the integrity of character. "These are the things that men live by."

Here we have the utterance of a philosophy that has marked the career of Dr. Hibben. It has marked his fearless stand on the problems of our day, war debts, international relations, disarmament, for Dr. Hibben never allowed himself to be circumscribed by the limits of his educational environment, large and important as that has been.

He will be remembered as a great educator; as an ardent patriot whose patriotism was wide enough to encompass all mankind; as the practical idealist, but especially will he be remembered in that rôle that fits him best of all, a gentleman.

Editorial Notes

Roumania alters its educational system so as to get away from the necessity of importing its expert bread makers and grist grinders from Germany, Austria and Poland. Hereafter, in Roumania, as often as not the academic A. B. may signify an Able Baker and the even more impressive A. M. an Artful Miller.

The householder, after his first springtime Saturday afternoon of setting out a few shrubs and spading the garden, is quick to perceive the wisdom of those in charge of the reforestation army who insisted on two weeks of preliminary conditioning for its members.

Youth Opportunity Week sees the Y. M. C. A. National Council trying to teach boys how to make the most of their unemployed hours. The idea is that if lively lads do the right thing with their leisure, it won't do the wrong thing with them.

Harmonizing Autocracy and Democracy in India

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

A POLITICAL development unparalleled in world history is unfolding in India today, where two contrasting forms of government are being welded into a unit. The scheme of federation between British India and the Indian Native States is more than a blending of autocracy and democracy; it is a consolidation of western and Oriental theories which bids fair to change the fundamentals of political philosophy.

The project is so majestic and massive that apprehensions are expressed in political quarters, both in India and Great Britain, as to the practicability of a federation, which seeks to bring 350,000,000 people under the control of a single government. This government will be a nicely poised administration, composed of the democratic elements of British India, the representatives of the autocratic Indian Native States, and the nominee of the British Crown, the Viceroy. Statesmen in Great Britain and India have devised a system whereby it is believed the federating units will be able to operate in a practical manner.

* * *

But a campaign against the Indian policy of the British Government is being conducted in a section of the British press and by a coterie of British parliamentarians. The purpose of the campaign is to oppose and discredit the scheme of federation which emerged from successive round table conferences. The opponents of federation are recommending that the idea of a new constitution with an all-India incidence should be abandoned, and are urging a return to the scheme of provincial autonomy for British India which statesmen of both countries believe to be inadequate to meet the practical needs or the political demands of India today.

The sincerity of those engaged in this campaign is not in question. But the substitute they offer for federation is neither a solution of the Indian problem nor an alternative to the scheme they seek to displace, for the time has long since passed when Indians were prepared to accept provincial autonomy as a stepping-stone to the "ultimate ideal" of federation, which at an earlier date might have been the natural outcome of a program of "gradualness."

* * *

Opponents of federation maintain that it implies the setting up of a constitution for which India is not yet ready. They overlook the fact that in India federation already loosely exists. The process of federalism had already gone far before the policy of federation emerged from the first Round Table Conference. To a great extent railways, currency and coinage, posts and telegraphs, and salt are already "federal subjects."

Consequently, as a practical scheme and a political possibility, federation already has precedents in India, and the contemplated constitution goes beyond the loose federation already existing in that it proposes to bring the Native States from their position of subordinate isolation and give them an effectively influencing power in the government of the country.

It is held to be inconceivable at this time of day that provincial autonomy alone offers any solution to the constitutional problem which confronts the statesmen of both countries. There are prescient statesmen in Great Britain who admit that the mere conferment of provincial autonomy constitutes a grave danger in view of the political feeling in India. It is contended in some quarters that the introduction of provincial autonomy alone may even render nugatory the all-India administration that already exists; for if full powers are handed to provincial governments then central government could be rendered impossible almost overnight by that noncoöperative policy which many Indians have developed into a fine art. Even a scheme of central responsibility in British India alone would be fraught with political peril for the rest of India.

* * *

Recent events in the State of Alwar, following earlier happenings in Kashmir, have shown that modern political tendencies in India cannot be confined in watertight compartments. Even the Indian princes must prepare for an expansion of democratic ideas in the country, and it is thought their preparedness will be more constitutional and more secure if it is fostered within the triple organization which aims at having the British Crown, the Native States, and British India coördinating their policies in a central legislature at New Delhi.

The need for bringing the Indian Native States into the consideration of the problem of India's central political institutions was the main concern which led Sir John Simon to propose the summoning of the first Round Table Conference. His proposal indicated that the British Government would meet representatives of British India and the Indian Native States "for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament"—a policy which has been the basis of all the work of all the round table conferences.

The essentials of the scheme which emanated from these conferences are federation, responsibility at the center subject to reservations and safeguards, and autonomy for the provinces of British India. To this scheme the power and influence of the princes is so significant that it undoubtedly accounts for the view expressed by Sir Samuel Hoare that 50 per cent of the princes should enter federation if it is to be endowed with reality.

* * *

Critics of the scheme overlook the fact that the adherence of the princes to federation is a prerequisite to its establishment. The extent to which the princes agree to federate will be a determining factor in the introduction of the new central legislature.

The status of the economic situation in India will also affect the question of inaugurating the new constitution, for it will be hazardous, if not impossible, to embark on a new form of government which involves a change in the responsibility for the credit and finance of India unless economic conditions have considerably improved. These factors remain as governing conditions even after Parliament has enacted a new Government of India Bill.

Notes From German Cities

Hamburg Slum To Disappear

A STEP for "cleaning things up" has just been taken by the senate of the Free City of Hamburg. A commissioner has been specially delegated to clear away the "Gängeviertel" in the north part of the new city, so long regarded as one of Hamburg's black spots. A great part of this slum quarter, with its narrow streets, dimly-lighted courtyards and underground cellars, has long been not only a blot on Hamburg's architectural beauty, but also a center for all kinds of Communist plots and the scene of many street fights with the police during the last few years. In place of decrepit old dwellings, many of them unfit for human habitation, a new complex of small family houses with modern playing fields for children will appear. Designs for this new district are to be chosen by an open competition among Hamburg architects. The changes proposed will involve the removal of 12,500 persons to other parts of the city.

* * *

Keeping Dogs Costs Money

The Berliners are great lovers of dogs, but the heavy taxes imposed by the city authorities on the keeping of these animals have compelled their owners to surrender them. Recent statistics show that both the number of dogs and the receipts from dog licenses continue to diminish. During the inflation days Berlin had 300,000 dogs. At the beginning of 1932 the number had been reduced to 158,000 and today it is only 145,000, including 12,000 dogs used as watchdogs or by the blind, which are license-free. At the same time it is noted that increases in the price of licenses during past years have not brought in additional revenues, but have led to a falling off in the number of dogs registered. Last year's revenues from this source fell short of estimates by 695,000 marks, approximately $165,000. At present, the annual license costs 60 marks for the first dog, 120 marks for the second and 180 marks for the third dog, so that anyone enjoying the luxury of having three dogs must pay 360 marks, approximately $90, a year.

* * *

Motorcar Inventors

The old problem of inventors or discoverers arriving more or less simultaneously at the same end, quite unknown to each other, is evidenced once again in the story of the improvements which made possible the modern automobile. It is recalled by the recent unveiling at Mannheim of a monument to Carl Benz. Both Benz and Gottlieb Daimler brought out automobile inventions about the same time, but almost entirely unknown to each other. In fact, they were not personally known to each other. Benz has told his own story. In answer to the question whether he knew, when he started to build his auto, that Daimler was also busy on a similar task at Cannstatt, he replied: "This I must answer in the negative. About one year after my second automobile was finished, in 1887, a traveler looked in at my factory (at Mannheim) and told me that a certain Herr Daimler had invented a 'car which could be driven by a motor.' As a result I found among the list of patents that of Daimler, relating to a motorcycle, which he had presented for approval in 1885 or 1886. . . . People are often surprised that I only came to know about Daimler so very late; but it must not be forgotten that in those days little or nothing appeared in the press about autos and that road transport was very little developed as compared with now. I had no connection with Cannstatt and I am convinced that Daimler first knew of my invention when it was patented. I regret to say that I never once spoke to Daimler. I saw him once from afar when in Berlin, but before I could get to him, he had gone."

* * *

Policemen As Linguists

In Prussia English is to be introduced as the principal foreign language in all the "Realanstalten," that is, in all the various kinds of German secondary schools for modern subjects, according to a recent order of the Prussian Ministry of Education. At one time, French and English were on an equality, and it was left to each school to decide the number of hours to be devoted to these two languages. This generally meant that French had the preference. In future, in these modern schools ("Realanstalten") stress will be laid upon English. Berlin, in preparation for the 1936 Olympic Games, is also beginning to teach a number of men on its police force English. Four hundred of them are now taking courses in English, French and Spanish.

* * *

Is Patience Always Virtue?

Herr Massen of Pirmasens in the Palatinate recently achieved a remarkable feat of ingenuity and patience. He succeeded in copying out the whole of a 40,000-word novel of Goethe within the modest limits of an ordinary post card. Previous instances have been known in which painstaking people have managed to telescope a huge amount of handwriting into an almost incredibly small space, thus a Spandau typesetter is reported to have written 10,111 words on a post card, and a Hungarian 16,057 words. But before this latest feat of an unemployed German workman all former records seem to pale into insignificance.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Parking a Drunk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I was walking down a crowded street in lower Manhattan this evening on my way home from work, a man stepped out of a building where beer is now sold and, observing his unsteady gait, I stopped to let him pass. Instantly a policeman appeared from somewhere and took the man by the arm, saying in a not unfriendly tone, "Better come over in the park and sober up." The policeman then walked him as quickly as possible down an unfrequented side street toward Battery Park.

As the few drunks whom I have seen in recent years in New York have apparently been allowed to perambulate through the densest throngs, possibly to illustrate the evils of prohibition, it was interesting to me to see the alacrity and solicitude now being employed to give one who had imbibed too freely an opportunity to recover somewhat before appearing in public—or at least not to shock the commuting home goers.

I wonder if this is to be a new use for parks, and, if so, whether it will add to their attractiveness?

Rosebank, S. I., N. Y. W. M. GRIMES.

Memorial Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With Memorial Day approaching, I cannot help but register an objection to the manner in which the day is being "celebrated" in recent years. When I was a youth we did not "celebrate" but "observed" the day with reverence and respect for the ones who have passed on, by holding services in the churches, etc. Today, we attend races, dances, etc., and I feel that it is disrespectful and not in keeping with the original intent and I am surprised that clubs with high purposes in view are allowing this situation to grow worse and that they are not taking steps to remedy the evil. HARRY BALLOU.

San Anselmo, Calif.